THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR JULY, 1808.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

FIRST REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

[Ordered to be printed 25th May, 1808.]

The affairs of the East India Company, like every thing else connected with India, partake of a kind of infinity, which renders a just and accurate view of their relations and *bearings* extremely difficult. To examine them partially, is likely to be little satisfactory, to comprehend them completely, is hardly possible. They are in their nature extremely complex and intricate, combining political considerations with commercial arrangement: and what may be thought injurious (or beneficial) under one department, may be the very opposite under the other. We shall not, therefore, at present, attempt to offer any reasonings, or to draw any inferences from so much of the Company's affairs as is disclosed in the present report. We look forward to the period when this may be done with more ease, as well as with more certainty than at this time. We must make due allowances for the inconveniencies arising from a state of warfare, like the present, for those connected with the immense distance of India from Europe, and those, which are not a few, occasioned by the extent of the countries now subject to British government. In spite of every attention in officers to whom the charge of managing these vast sovereignties is committed, the necessary documents for guiding opinion and judgment *will* be subject to delays in some or other of them.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the affairs of the East India Company, and to report the same, as it shall appear to them, to the house, with their observations thereupon, and also to report their proceedings from time to time to the house; and to whom several accounts and other papers presented to the house, respecting the revenues and charges, and the commercial concerns of the East India Company, and also the petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, were severally referred:—Have, pursuant to the orders of the house examined the matters to them referred, and have agreed upon the following report.

The utmost diligence which your committee have been enabled to bestow upon a subject of such extensive detail, as an inquiry into "the present state of the affairs of the East India Company," would not have been sufficient for its full investigation within the period which has elapsed since their appointment, even if many of the most necessary documents, as to the state of the Company's affairs in India, had not been received so recently as to preclude the possibility of their being examined with that degree of accuracy, care, and attention, which the complicated nature, not less than the importance of the subject, indispensably requires: your committee are still engaged in the consideration of the various matters comprehended in the general object of their inquiry, and will from time to time submit their observations thereupon to the house. . . . . .

Independently of the claim which the Company have preferred against the public, for expenses incurred in carrying into execution the orders which at different times have been transmitted to India, for expeditions against the settlements of such European powers as have been engaged in war with this country, and also to Egypt, the committee observe, in the above-mentioned petition, various circumstances (all of which are connected with the state of war in Europe and in India) are re-

presented as the causes which have produced the present embarrassments in the Company's affairs, and the grounds on which they pray for such relief as Parliament may think fit to grant.

It will be evident from the examination of the several accounts contained in the appendix to this report, which exhibit a view of the Company's pecuniary concerns in England during the last ten years, when compared with the estimate for 1808-9, that the deficiencies of the last and present year have proceeded from causes which have been progressive in their operation, and that the state of affairs which those accounts now exhibit is to be traced to a combination of various circumstances connected with the wars in which the Company have been engaged in India, as well as with the general state of warfare in which a large portion of Europe has for a long period been involved. Your committee have selected from the annual accounts of the Company's affairs at home, which have been presented to Parliament during the last ten years, a comparative statement of receipts and payments in such articles as have experienced or admit of any considerable variation in their amount. It will appear from that account, that the present deficiency may be ascribed principally to the following causes:

1st. To the diminished sale of the Company's goods; the sum estimated to be received from such sales for the year 1808-9 being £1,394,589 less than the average of the ten preceding years; £2,200,996 less than the average of the first five years of that period; and £588,183 less than the average of the last five years.

It would lead your committee much beyond the limits within which they propose to confine this report, if they were to enter upon the discussion of all the causes to which the gradual decrease in the amount of the Company's sales, during the last ten years, may possibly be ascribed. It will appear, however, from the account of sales during that period, that in the article of tea, which forms a large proportion of their whole trade, no diminution has taken place, but it has chiefly occurred in the imports from India, and particularly in the different descriptions of piece goods. The increased consumption of cotton stuffs manufactured in Britain, and the advantages derived to neutral nations from the expense at which the [British] trade to India must necessarily be carried on during war, as well as the obstructions inseparable from that state of war which has existed with little intermission since the renewal of the Company's charter in 1793, are the causes to which, in the opinion of your committee, the diminished sale of Indian imports may principally be attributed.

2dly. To the increased expense of freight and demorage of the Company's shipping; the estimated amount of the same for the year 1808-9, being £276,251 more than the average of the ten preceding years; £276,712 more than the average of the first five years of that period; and £275,790 more than the average of the last five years.

Whether the system now pursued by the Company, in the description of vessels which they have been accustomed to employ, is the most economical to them or the most beneficial to the country, or whether it is calculated to withstand the competition of foreign nations, are points on which your committee are not yet prepared to pronounce an opinion; but which they consider to be of the highest importance, as they affect not only the commercial prosperity of the Company, but the permanent interest of the British empire, in the preservation and exclusive enjoyment of a valuable portion of its trade. In estimating this charge, to which the commerce of the Company is exposed, from the rate of freight, it must be recollected that the means of defence and consequent security which the size and structure of their ships afford to their valuable cargoes, and to the transport of troops and military stores, must necessarily be included in any comparison between the present and any other system which may be suggested.

3dly. To the increased amount of bills of exchange drawn on the Company in England from India and China; the estimated amount of which for the year 1808-9 being £725,408 more than the average of the ten preceding years; £521,970 more than the average of the first five years of that period; and £928,845 more than the average of the last five years.

It is unquestionably to those heavy drafts from India and China on the Company's treasury at home, that the largest portion of the deficiency in their funds during the last and present year must be ascribed. Your committee have been informed, that in consequence of arrangements which the Court of Directors have adopted, and of orders which they have transmitted to China, the amount of bills from thence is not likely to increase, and that in all probability it will fall considerably below the average of former years. Your committee have not been enabled to form any such expectation with regard to the amount of bills from India. Any interruption in the tranquillity of the Company's territories would create increased demands on their treasury at home, which can only be effectually avoided by a surplus revenue in India. The attainment of that object, either by a reduction of expenditure or by additional revenue, or by the operation of both those causes, is indispensable to the maintenance of the Company's credit and power in India; and to

this important subject your committee will, without delay, direct their most serious attention.

Your committee have confined themselves in this report to a statement of the principal causes which have produced the present deficiency. There are others, however, of inferior amount, which have contributed to augment it. The charge of payments to military and marine officers retired from the service, has been gradually increasing for several years, and amounts now to a sum much beyond the calculation which was formed of it when the system was first established.

The addition to the Company's bonded debt has also contributed to swell the deficit, by the increased charge of interest.

With the view of inquiring into the practicability of retrenchment in expenditure, your committee have called for the detail of the articles comprehended under the head of "Charges General," which, in the aggregate, amounts annually to a very considerable sum.

As far as your committee have yet investigated this account, they have found no reason to believe that it is capable of any material reduction, but they propose to go into a more detailed examination of the particular articles of which it consists. And, entertaining this intention, they forbear at present laying before the house any thing more than an abstract of the account, and of its principal subdivisions for the last three years, as it has been prepared by the Court of Directors.

The Company having stated in their petition, that they did "not presume to request "the interposition of the house to aid them "in their present emergency, without at the "same time shewing their unquestionable "ability to discharge all their present debts "in England, and to repay whatever the "house may in its wisdom think fit to assist "them with;" and having submitted to the house a statement in that petition, by which it appeared that a considerable balance would remain to them, after making provision for the payment of all their debts in England, but exclusive of their Indian debt; your committee felt it their duty carefully to investigate that part of the subject, and they have no difficulty in stating an opinion, that there will remain assets in this country to an amount considerably beyond what the present exigency of the Company's affairs appears to demand, in security for any advance to that extent which parliament may think fit to grant.

Your committee have prepared an account of the probable assets of the Company on the 1st of March, 1809, in which the amount of debt due to them by the public, as the balance of their account, is taken only at £1,500,419, instead of £2,460,000, which the Company claims, and in which nothing is allowed for their property afloat, and which will arrive in England subsequently to that period, though a large portion of the charges affecting that property will be incurred and paid during the current year. Estimating the amount in that most unfavourable mode, there will remain a balance of £2,819,587 in favour of the Company. If credit however is given for the value of that property, and the sum due by the public is stated at the amount claimed by the Company, the estimated balance in their favour will be £9,050,587.

It will be apparent to the house, from the examination of those accounts, that the most accurate estimates which can be formed of such articles of receipt and expenditure as are comprehended in them, must be liable to uncertainty; but your committee have no reason to doubt, that every practicable degree of caution has been used in preparing them.

Your committee have already stated, that they are proceeding upon the detailed investigation of the various matters comprehended in the general object of their inquiry, and which embrace the whole of the financial and commercial as well as political concerns of the Company. An examination into the civil and military establishments in India will form a material branch of that inquiry; and your committee are already strongly impressed with the necessity of carrying into effect reductions in the amount of those establishments to a very considerable extent. Your committee are happy to add, that this important subject has also engaged the serious attention of the Court of Directors, and of their governments abroad.

We have omitted that part of the Report which refers to "the Report made "by a former Committee upon this sub-"ject on the 26th day of June, 1805." * An Appendix is added consisting of a variety of papers elucidating the state of the Company's affairs, from which we select the following for the farther information of our readers.

* It was divided into three classes, the first composed of such heads of charge as should fall, in the opinion of the committee framing that report, exclusively on the public; the second, of such as should be borne exclusively by the Company; and the third, consisting of charges to be divided equally between both parties. The principles on which some of the articles then investigated, and reported as proper to fall wholly on the Company, do not appear satisfactory to the present Committee: and the probability is, that some of them may obtain either an entire revision, or an allowance, or set-off, in some other shape, to the advantage of the Company.

Classification of Accounts between East-India Company and the Public.

26th June, 1805. The committee appointed to take into consideration the Account between the Public and the East India Company, reported, that the gross amount of the claims made by the Company on the Public, classed under eight different heads, according to the accounts received from India up to the present time, was £8,570,336.

That the demands of the Public on the Company, confined to the account of the Paymaster General for expenses attending King's troops serving in India, amounted to £1,553,600.

The former demands appear to have accrued between the years 1794 and the month of April 1803. The latter to have accrued from the year 1793 to 1803, inclusive.

First Class—chargeable to the Public.

Intended expedition to the French islands; expedition against, and supplies to, Cape of Good Hope: intended expedition against Manilla: purchase of vessels for His Majesty's navy, repairs to King's ships, &c.: capture of Danish settlements in India in 1801: expedition to Egypt, over and above charge of the troops in India: Ceylon balance of property, December 1801, and remittances from India subsequent to that date; also expense of capture of that island.

Second Class—chargeable to the Company.

Expenses incurred by East India Company, in consequence of various captures made from the French and Dutch, on peninsula of India, including subsistence of prisoners: expense of King's troops in India, beyond the number authorised by parliament.

Third Class—to be equally divided.

Expense of capture and maintenance of Malacca, and the Moluccas; and maintenance of Ceylon, deducting profit on spices.

Average of the Receipts and Payments of the East India Company, in England, for the following Periods; with an Estimate of the same from 1st March, 1808, to 1st March, 1809.

	Aver. of 5 Years from 1st March 1798 to 1st March 1803.	Aver. of 5 Years from 1st March 1803 to 1st March 1808.	Aver. of 10 Years from 1st March 1798 to 1st March 1808.	Estimate from 1st March 1808 to 1st March 1809.
RECEIPTS:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Company's Goods sold	7,133,142	5,520,329	6,326,735	4,932,146
Hon. Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	240,49	68,000	46,025	185,000
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	167,966	152,555	160,260	80,000
Interest received of the Bank on the Company's Share of Annuities...	36,227	36,224	36,225	36,226
	7,361,384	5,777,108	6,569,245	5,233,372
PAYMENTS:				
Customs	367,229	108,717	237,973	59,884
Freight and Demorage	1,511,693	1,512,615	1,512,154	1,788,405
Goods and Stores exported, and Bullion	2,481,083	2,983,965	2,732,524	2,044,959
Bills of Exchange from India	900,054	523,876	711,965	1,122,175
..... Do..... China	556,007	525,310	540,658	855,856
Charges General, including Supra Cargoes, Commission, Interest on Loans, &c. &c.	725,376	736,622	730,999	758,000
Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	709,391	742,500	725,945	857,000
Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough and retired from Service	45,706	127,384	86,590	160,000
	7,296,629	7,260,989	7,278,808	7,646,279

East India House, 12th May, 1808. (Errors excepted.) CHAS. CARTWRIGHT, Accountant Gen.

Comparison of the fixed and permanent Sources of Receipts and Payments in England, of the East India Company; exclusive of Receipts and Payments which are of a temporary or occasional Nature, such as Tea Duties, Money borrowed, Payments made by Government and Private Trade, beyond the Charges and Profits thereon, in the following Periods.

RECEIPTS.	1st Mar. 1798 to 1st Mar. 1803.	1st Mar. 1803 to 1st Mar. 1808.	More, latter period.	Less, latter period.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Company's Goods, including Saltpetre to the Board of Ordnance....	35,785,958	7,941,646	—	7,844,312
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	839,828	762,775	—	77,053
Interest on the Annuities.	181,134	181,119	—	15
	£36,806,920	28,885,540	—	7,921,380

Total Receipts from 1st March 1798 to 1st March 1803..... L.36,806,920
Payments.....Do.....Do..... 36,483,145

Surplus L. 323,775

Total Receipts from 1st March 1803 to 1st March 1808 £28,885,540
Payments.....Do.....Do..... 36,304,951

Deficiency.. 7,419,411

Deficiency.. L. 7,095,636

Supplied as under:

Balance Cash, 1st March 1798.....		540,645
Receipts from Government on account of the Company's Claims....		3,449,960
Do.....Do..... for Ships sold		169,986
Loyalty Loan sold		769,737
Bond Debt increased		2,396,762
Duty on Tea in the Company's hands on 1st March 1808.....		1,331,508
Received from several: Composition for staying Law Proceedings....		50,236
Deduct: Balance Cash, 1st March 1808, including Tea Duty £ 723,692		
Private Trade Goods, more paid than received.....	215,135	8,708,834
Almshouses at Poplar.....Do.	30,322	
Repaid the Bank for Loans	350,000	
Captains of worn-out Ships	294,049	
		1,613,198
		£. 7,095,636

PAYMENTS.	1st Mar. 1798 to 1st Mar. 1803.	1st Mar. 1803 to 1st Mar. 1808.	More, latter period.	Less, latter period.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	1,836,148	543,588	—	1,292,560
Freight.....	7,558,465	7,563,076	4,611	—
Exports	12,405,416	14,919,825	2,514,409	—
India and China Bills....	7,280,303	5,245,929	—	2,034,374
Charges General..	3,696,879	3,683,112	56,233	—
Officers' Pay	8,981	636,910	407,939	—
Interest and Dividends ..	6,953	3,712,501	165,548	—
Captains of worn-out Ships	—	—	—	—
	£.36,483,145	36,304,951	3,148,740	3,326,934
				3,148,740
				£. 178, 1

East India House, 12th May, 1808. (Errors excepted.) CHAS. CARTWRIGHT, Accountant Gen.

Account of Bills of Exchange paid by the East-India Company; from 1st March 1803 to 1st March 1808.

From 1. March to 1 March	CHINA.			INDIA DEBT.			Indian debt registered.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1803 to 1804	250,626	18	10	617,156	6	1	89,996	18	7	957,780	3	6
1804 to 1805	513,149	16	3	483,307	5	1	19,986	12	2	1,016,443	13	6
1805 to 1806	442,886	18	1	600,886	6	10	16,512	12	3	1,060,285	17	2
1806 to 1807	641,994	16	8	520,338	4	6	50,223	19	5	1,212,557	—	7
1807 to 1808	788,252	12	6	885,559	17	3	3,167	17	4	1,676,980	7	1
	2,636,911	2	4	3,107,247	19	9	179,187	19	9	5,924,047	1	10

To balance of cash deficient on 1st March 1809	876700
To bonds bearing interest	4900000
To ditto not bearing interest	15517
To bills of exchange unpaid from China	100000
To....ditto.....India	800000
To Customs on goods sold and unsold	145000
To the Bank for a loan, on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold per act of 1788	700000
To..ditto..for a loan on bond	100000
To..ditto..for interest on the above loans	10667
To freight and demorage	180000
To supra cargoes' commission on all goods sold and unsold	90000
To proprietors of private trade, on all goods sold	—
To almshouses at Poplar	66000
To what owing in the department of the committee of shipping, exclusive of exports	120000
To what owing for exports of former seasons	40000
To what owing to the warehouse contingent fund	12000
To warrants passed the court, unpaid	40000
To what owing for tea returned by the buyers, and resold	971
To interest on bonds	73000
To dividends on stock	66000
£	8333855
Balance in favour of the Company, in England, on the 1st March 1809, after payment of all the debts in England	2819587
	11153442

By what due from Government to the company	1200000
By amount of goods sold, not paid for	265000
By the hon. board of ordnance, for saltpetre delivered	75000
By the value of goods in England	8379000
By the value of ships, sloops and vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	102500
By the value of the East-India house and warehouses	*1100000
By what owing from sundry persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	31942
£	11153442

* An addition is made to the value of the East-India house and warehouses by reason of the sum of £27600, which will be expended for buildings in the course of this year, which is included in the estimate of receipts and disbursements to the 1st March 1809.

The estimated value of goods expected to be received from India and China in the year 1809-10 is £5271000, to purchase which large payments have been and will be made in England previous to the 1st March 1809. It is taken at the same amount as the preceding year, having no information from which a new estimate might be made.

Of the sum of £2460000 claimed to be due to the Company by the public on the 1st March 1808, only £1500000 is computed to be paid.

Comparative Account of the Sales by the East-India Company for the Years 1798-9 *and* 1807-8.

CHINA.	1798-9.	1807-8.
Teas	£3368608	£3795612
China raw silk	182535	51144
China ware	4032	—
Nankeens	88099	—
Wrought silks	9009	—
Drugs	—	—
China, total	£3652283	3846756
INDIA.		
Bengal piece goods	1219818	260262
Coast do.	1560470	136177
Surat and Anjengo	193202	36381
Bengal raw silk	322873	268066
Pepper	331625	75840
Sugar	457545	202487
Coffee	17688	18731
Saltpetre	226742	179932
Spices	172637	116502
Cotton wool	84686	—
Drugs, &c.	79704	15837
India, total	£4666990	1310215
Total, India and China	£8319273	5156971

State of East India Cotton Goods.

The consumption of East-India cotton goods in this country has decreased very considerably.

Some few fabrics of East-India muslins have increased in their price, but speaking generally of East-India cotton goods, they are lower.

From 25 to 30 per-cent. lower than the average prices of six or seven years past.

The fall of the price of East-India goods for home consumption must be ascribed certainly to the interference of the British manufactures.

Dealers in East-India cotton goods, have been made under the necessity of keeping the British muslins, within the last two years, to furnish the assortment for their own immediate connections.

The exportation of East-India cotton goods has diminished in a considerable degree: owing principally to the want of intercourse with the continent, but in a material degree to the improvements made in the British manufacture of cotton goods, which now supplant the India for many purposes upon the continent, and particularly in the printing manufactories, in which East-India cotton goods were formerly alone used.

The improved state of the cotton manufactures upon the continent has not entirely prevented the exportation from this country, for when the duty on the continent was about 40 per-cent. very

large quantities were exported; and it is only since the absolute prohibition has taken place, that the cotton manufactures of the continent have greatly increased. *i.e.* Between two and three years ago: and this is likely to continue with increased effect.

Though the prices of labour and of the raw materials are much lower in the East-Indies than in this country, yet these advantages are more than counterbalanced by the following circumstances. The invention of ingenious machinery by British subjects has very much lessened and assisted human labour; and, what is perhaps of more importance, the manufacture is established in the seat of consumption, and the home trader is enabled with facility to supply the demand, and to accommodate himself to the changes that so frequently take place in fancy articles. The British cotton goods must likewise have very much interfered with the sale of East-India cotton goods on the continent of Europe, from the causes above stated, and lately these markets have been lost by the hostility of France; in consequence of the cotton manufactures on the continent of Europe being established on British improvements, return of peace may not restore to the East-India Company their accustomed demand in that part of the globe for cotton goods.

DISTILLATION FROM SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Second Report of the Committee on the Distillation from Sugar and Molasses. With continuation of Information derived from the Evidence furnished to the Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, on the Subject of relieving the West India Planters, by substituting the Distillery of Spirits from Sugar and Molasses instead of from Corn.

[For a former Report, Vide PANORAMA, Vol. IV. pp. 374, 385, 417, 442.]

The committee appointed to inquire, and report, how far, and under what circumstances, it may be practicable and expedient to confine the distilleries of the United Kingdom to the use of sugar and molasses only; and also what other provision can be made for the relief of the growers of sugar in the British West India colonies; and to report the same, with their observations and opinion thereupon, from time to time, to the house:—and who were empowered to report the minutes of the evidence taken before them; have, pursuant to the order of the house, further examined the matters to them referred; and have come to the following report.

Your committee after having presented their first report, lost no time in prosecuting the inquiries pointed out to them, in the order by which they were constituted; conceiving, that if by legislative encouragement an increased consumption of rum could be created, material relief would be afforded to the planter, enabling him to diminish the quantity of the inferior sugars now imported, by converting a portion of them into that spirit, their first attention was directed to the most eligible means of accomplishing this object.

Understanding that an extensive trade in foreign spirits is carried on under the protection of licences from the privy council, and of neutral flags, and that thereby a great encouragement is given to a staple commodity of the enemy, while a proportionate discouragement is thrown in the way of the consumption of West India rum, your committee called before them several persons concerned in the continental trade, with a view to ascertain the fact, and to learn the manner in which the traffic is carried on; and also two gentlemen connected with the boards of customs and excise, fully capable of informing them, whether any loss would accrue to the revenue by prohibiting or discouraging the importation of foreign spirits in future; and how that loss might be compensated, should any such be expected to arise.

It appears, that foreign brandy and geneva, are among the enumerated articles, the importation of which is permitted by the general war-order of the king in council. The expenses of freight and insurance however are too heavy, and the risk of seizure by our cruizers, and condemnation in our prize courts, is too great to allow the trade to be carried on with any prospect of advantage under the authority of such a general order. The merchants of this country therefore apply to the privy council for particular licences; which being granted, neutral vessels are chartered, by which under these licences a trade is securely carried on, which otherwise would not exist. The ships proceed in ballast for the hostile port, taking with them neither British manufactures nor colonial produce, which would render them liable to confiscation. They bring back foreign spirits, wine, and fruit, but neither raw silk, nor any other article useful to the British manufacturer. Those cargoes are chiefly paid for by bills of exchange. As this trade affords great encouragement to one of the chief staples of the enemy, without promoting in the smallest degree the welfare of the shipping, manufacturing, or colonial interests of this country, it is evidently the policy, as we are led to believe it is the practice, of the French government, to connive at its continuance, and to protect it. The sound policy of this country would seem to require the prohibition or discouragement of a trade, in which the advantage is reaped by the enemy; particularly as by so doing the produce of our own colonies, and spirits the manufacture of our own country, would replace those so withdrawn from the market.

It appears that the quantity of foreign spirits for which duty was paid in the last year, was 2,101,187 gallons, and that the gross amount of the duty was £1,336,973. The duty of customs and excise per gallon, on foreign spirits, is 16s. 1½d.; on rum, 11s. 2½d. and the excise duty on British spirits, exclusive of the malt duty, is 7s. 2½d. It would seem that a bare substitution of a consumption of the same quantity of spirits at a lower duty, would occasion a certain loss to the revenue. Mr. Jackson calculates that loss at £786,000 per annum; and presuming only on a bare substitution of quantity, thinks, that in order to prevent any deficit, and at the same time to preserve the present difference between the duties on rum and British spirits, an addition of 2s. 8d. per gallon on each of these articles would be required. But such additional duty, in the opinion of your committee, could not be imposed without considerable danger of permanently diminishing the consumption of those articles.

As the flavour of foreign geneva is well imitated in this country, and as brandy can be made strongly resembling the foreign spirit, it is impossible to believe that rum alone would be substituted in the room of any quantity of those spirits, which the recommendation of this report might withdraw from the market. Should the consumption of rum however be increased by the amount of one-third of the foreign spirits which paid duty last year, that increase would rise to 700,000 gallons. The advantage gained by the West India interest would not stop here; as a demand for an additional quantity of British brandy would create a market for a proportionate quantity of sugar and molasses, those being the materials from which the best imitation of foreign brandy can be produced. It is proper to mention, that the present embargo in the ports of the United States will throw a large quantity of rum on the market of the mother country, which affords an additional inducement to your committee to recommend any measure likely to increase the home consumption of that spirit.

The re-exportation from this country of the brandy brought in on licence, is not considerable; the North of Europe being chiefly supplied by the prize spirits. No duty is retained on the re-export to Europe except the war duty of 12 and ½ per cent. on the customs, or about 1 ½ per gallon; to which the act enforcing the late orders in council has added a duty of 8d. per gallon. In some instances it may be exported duty free. This trade has enjoyed these advantages only since the introduction of the warehousing system; as, before that period, rum alone could be exported without duty; the consequence is, that rum must have lost what the other spirit gained in the export trade.

The most obvious mode of preventing the importation and use of foreign spirits, would be by a law of direct prohibition. Mr. Frewin states, that the difficulty of preventing smuggling would not be rendered greater than at present, even by a total prohibition of the trade; and Mr. Jackson thinks that the contraband trade might be more effectually checked under a change of system, than by adhering to the present mode of granting licences and imposing high duties. But in case it should be deemed more expedient to adopt the mode of laying on a high additional duty, the revenue might receive its compensation for the diminished consumption of foreign spirits, in part by the increased consumption of British-made or colonial spirits, which at a lower price would more than replace the quantity of that diminished importation, and in part by the increased amount of the duty on that reduced quantity of foreign spirits, which would even under these circumstances continue to be consumed. Actuated by these considerations, your committee recommend, either that the importation and use of foreign spirits should be prohibited during the war, or that the duties of customs and excise on all such spirits imported should be greatly increased; and in the latter case, they also submit that it would be highly expedient to lay a heavy duty on their re-exportation to any part of the world.

Your committee conceiving that the greatest encouragement which could be given to the consumption of rum, would be to equalize the duties on that article and British spirits, examined several witnesses with a view to ascertain the probable effects of such a measure. The evidence shews, that very great relief would thus be afforded to the planter; but it is objected, on the part of the distillers, that they could not stand the competition, and that material injury, if not entire ruin to their trade, would be the consequence. If so, permanent injury would also be done to the market for grain, which is now afforded by the distilleries. Your committee therefore refrain from recommending the equalization of the duties on rum and British spirits, to the consideration of the house.

Your committee are proceeding in the examination of other matters, which they conceive to be included in the order of the house, and hope to be enabled shortly to lay a third report on your table. They are induced to present this report separately, not only because it relates to a separate and distinct object, but also, that no time may be lost in acting upon the recommendation contained in it.

In addition to the information contained in the foregoing report, we shall add sundry particulars abstracted from the evidence on

which it is founded, as derived from parties most intimately acquainted with the trade.

TRADE IN BRANDY.

Brandy is chiefly procured from the ports of Charente and Bourdeaux and Cette, and from Barcelona and other Spanish ports. Foreign brandies are occasionally re-exported; but that market is chiefly supplied by the prize spirits, so many captures have been made by the ships of war as to have furnished a large supply for the export market.

If the supply of French brandy to the north of Europe was cut off, the exportation of British rum would, in all probability, be increased to a certain extent. British brandies are also exported to the north of Europe.

Cargoes of foreign brandy, exported from Britain to the north of Europe, have been uniformly admitted without molestation, while at the same time and in the same ports British manufactures and colonial produce have uniformly been condemned, insomuch that cargoes of brandy underwritten of late have, it is supposed from a conviction of their safety, been warranted free of capture in the port of their destination.

The same policy which leads our enemies to prohibit all trade in the manufactures and produce of Great Britain, will naturally induce them to facilitate or to give every facility to the trade of their own produce and manufactures. It is understood from some of the parties for whom policies were effected last year, that orders had been given from the French government to admit wines and brandies into the ports in the north of Europe, even though they were shipped from Great Britain; and from the circumstance of none of them having been seized there, while at the same time other articles of every description coming from this country were seized, the fact is believed. The admiralty orders his majesty's ships of war, to give British vessels laden with brandy, convoy to the mouth of the enemy's port to which they were destined.

Cargoes of the same description have gone from this country to Holland.

TRADE IN RUM.

If brandy were prohibited to be imported, it is probable, though by no means certain, that rum would in some degree be substituted; but as brandy can be made from British or other materials so to resemble foreign brandy, as perhaps to deceive, under particular circumstances, persons not conversant with the article; and as a great deal of British brandy either mixed or unmixed is known to be sold as foreign; it may be supposed that in the event of foreign brandy being prohibited, the consumers would have recourse to British brandy rather than rum.

If a supply of rum was constantly kept by the dealers in the maritime counties, and afforded at a reasonable price, the public might be induced to consume much more of it than they have hitherto done; but foreign geneva, should be prohibited; there can be little doubt but British geneva would be substituted, especially as it can be manufactured so to resemble foreign geneva as to deceive even judges.

The present rate of duty on foreign brandy and geneva is 15s. 1¼d. per gallon at the import strength; besides which there is a duty of customs of about 1s. per gallon. The rate of excise duty upon plantation rum is 10s. 4¼d. per gallon; besides which there is a customs duty of about 10d. per gallon. The duty paid on a gallon of British spirits, at the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, is 7s. 2¾d. per gallon. The quantity of brandy and geneva for which duty was paid in the year ending the 5th of July 1807 in England, was 2,101,187 gallons, the gross duty of which was £1,336,973 and a fraction.

To bring the rate of duty on British spirits to equalize that on foreign brandy and geneva, including the customs duty, would require an addition of 8s. 10¼d. per gallon, which is more than double the present rate of duty; but it would not require near so much to compensate the revenue, when the additional rate should be imposed upon the whole quantity consumed. To bring the rate of duty upon rum up to the rate of duty on foreign brandy and geneva, would require an addition of about 4s. 9d. per gallon; but, as in the case of British spirits, nothing like so large a sum would be requisite to compensate the revenue.

The quantity of rum that will be thrown upon the market in addition to the importation into Great Britain and Ireland, in the coming year, in consequence of the embargo in America, will be from Jamaica, on an average, about 20,000 puncheons; and Jamaica is taken to be equal to one-half of the whole (old) West India colonies.

An increased sale, or an increased price for rum would operate to the relief of the sugar planter, because those canes which make very bad sugar, might be converted into very good rum.

Charges on a Gallon of Rum, exclusive of Commission; 193 *Puncheons per Trusty, from Jamaica*; *invoiced* 23,162, *delivered* 21,165 *Gallons.*

N. B. No charge is made in this statement for account of the charge of commission of 2½ per cent. paid to the merchant upon the sales of the above quantity of rum, nor does the computation include any charge for interest on the value thereof from the time at which the commodity was manufactured until the receipt of the proceeds.

	£	s.	d.			
Cost of the puncheons.....	563	10	0			
Wharfage and shipping	16	1	8			
Deficiency 1997 gs. at 2s. 10d.....	282	18	2	Sterling		
				£	s.	d.
Currency £862	9	10		616	1	4
Freight 1s. per gallon.....				1,058	5	0
Primage and pierage 10½d. per puncheon.....				8	9	0
Dock dues 1d. per gal. and 1s. per puncheon.....				97	16	9
Insurance 10 gs. per ct. to return £5 per ct..				174	0	10
Interest on freight.....				10	1	5
Trade 2d. per puncheon....				1	12	2
Stamps 10s. Insurance from fire £6 7..... ...				6	17	0
Gauging £4 16 6. Brokerage £15 17 6.....				20	14	0
				£1,993	17	6
21,165 gals. at 1s. 10½d. per gal. is				1,984	14	4

OF SUGAR AND THE SUGAR CANE.

The old cane in some instances made very good sugar, and in others very bad; and it is the same case with the Bourbon cane; the produce from the old cane was of a more compact nature than that from the Bourbon cane; and a hogshead of sugar from it would weigh more than a hogshead of sugar produced from the other of the same size; but the Bourbon cane will produce sugar upon new rich land in a shorter time than the old cane: and upon the whole, the produce made from the old cane, although not so abundant, was better than that from the Bourbon cane.

Formerly, when additional duties were imposed, the revenue was not found to increase in proportion to what was expected; but of late years, in every instance, the additional duties have been found as productive as was expected when they were proposed.

Of some bad sugar ordered to be distilled in the islands last year, the result was, that 26 hds. of sugar, containing from 18 to 20 cwt. each, produced 2,117 gallons of strong rum. This, however, is attended with so much expense, from the cost of the puncheon being more than double the value of the hogshead, and from the additional labour of the negroes and expense of coals for fuel from England; that it will not be done in future, unless the price of such sugars in Britain should continue to be such as it is latterly, which in many instances does not pay the expense of making them, but brings the planter in debt. — The worst quality of sugar in the market is that which uniformly depresses the price in a very great degree.—In converting sugar into rum, in most cases the planter would carry on the process of distillation from the juice of those canes that are incapable of producing good sugar, and in other instances, when his sugar proved of the lowest quality, he would convert it into rum.

RETAIL TRADE IN SPIRITS.

There is at present a considerable consumption of British spirits, for the purpose of mixing with rum and foreign brandy by the retailers; such mixtures are contrary to law, but cannot be prevented. Rum at 6d. per quartern, of the strength of 1 in 6 under proof is equal, at the strength of 1 to 10 over proof, to 20s. 8d. per gallon. The retailer can at this moment purchase such rum at the rate of 17s. 6d. per gallon, 1 to 10 over proof, leaving him a profit of 3s. 2d. exclusive of any benefit he may have by means of a greater reduction by water or by British spirits. He purchases gin at the strength of 1 in 5 under proof from the rectifier, at 10s. per gallon, equal, at 1 to 10 over proof, to 13s. 4d., and he sells this gin in retail at 4d. per quartern, equal, at 1 to 10 over proof, to 14s. 4d. per gallon, being the highest price ever known in this country, which leaves him a profit of no more than 1s. per gallon, besides the opportunity he may have, in certain cases, of adding water; and were it not for the opportunity he has of mixing British spirits in part with foreign, the trade in British spirits would be less worth carrying on. In Scotland, all the British spirits consumed is whiskey in an uncompounded state, and even in that country very large quantities are mixed with rum upon the principle now mentioned. The whole consumption in British spirits in Scotland, formerly yielded to government no more than 8000l. per annum. The consumption of the country was principally rum, foreign brandy, and geneva. Nothing introduced whiskey into general consumption but its cheapness.—About three or four months ago, when a rumour went abroad that it was intended by government to impose on foreign brandy and geneva an additional duty of 2s. 6d. per gallon, a considerable speculation took place in those articles, and the price advanced. The consumers of spirits upon that occasion very generally declined using brandy, and took to rum; and since that time the preference continues to be given to rum, and the consumption of brandy has fallen off.

British spirit made from sugar could be made certainly very much to resemble foreign brandy. From corn is made a very good imitation, but not nearly equal to what might be made from sugar.—Neither from corn or sugar can British brandy be made of such a quality as to rival that of France, however good the imitation might be; nor from sugar

a spirit that would in any respect be similar, in quality or flavour, to the rum made in the West-Indies.

The smallness of the consumption of rum in this country, is attributable chiefly to the high price occasioned by excessive duty.

An Account of the Duties of Customs in Great Britain on Foreign Brandy, Geneva, and British Plantation Rum, in the last Three Years; distinguishing the Rate and Amount of Duty on each Article in each Year.—Inspector General's Office, Custom House, London.

Rates of Duty per Gallon.

	Home Consumption.		Exportation.		Net Produce.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BRANDY.							
1805	1	4¼	0	1¼	108,162	10	1
1806	1	5¼	0	1¼	134,480	1	8
1807	1	5¼	0	1¼	125,824	19	4
GENEVA.							
1805	1	3¼	0	1¼	42,460	5	4
1806	1	4¼	0	1¼	43,386	10	8
1807	1	4¼	0	1¼	35,860	4	7
RUM (of the British plantations.)							
1805	0	10¼	0	1	75,194	0	4
1806	0	10¼	0	1	98,257	15	10
1807	0	10¼	0	1	109,970	10	5

Net Produce of the Duty on Foreign Brandy, Geneva, and Rum, imported for the last Three Years.

	Brandy and Geneva.			Rum.		
1805	£1,184,542	9	9½	£1,052,853	16	4
1806	1,463,890	1	8	1,156,343	14	5¼
1807	1,355,357	3	3¼	1,244,100	8	4¼

The accounts in this office being made up under the general head of foreign spirits, the net produce of those articles separately cannot be given. The rate of duty on brandy and geneva being the same, the amount of foreign geneva is not kept distinct from that of brandy.

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The Third Report was presented by the chairman, (Lord Binning,) June 10th, 1808, and ordered to be printed, and is as follows.

In the further consideration of the extensive subject referred to your committee, it has appeared to them, that in the event of a discontinuance of the embargo at present imposed by the United States of America, material relief might be afforded to the West India Colonies, by some relaxation of the restrictions to which their trade with that country is at present subjected. This trade is, under certain limitations, permitted by law, and appears to be of the greatest importance for securing to the islands, during war, a regular and adequate supply of provisions and lumber, by which latter term is meant, the various descriptions of timber used for buildings and packages for produce. By far the greatest portion of these supplies has been hitherto imported in American vessels, and paid for partly in rum and a very small quantity of molasses (the only articles of their growth which the colonists are allowed to barter), and partly in specie and bills of exchange. The latter mode of payment is greatly preferred by the Americans, who generally insist upon it, and will dispose of their cargoes at a considerably less price when it can be obtained. The West Indies are as solicitous to barter, and are often obliged to press their rum and molasses on the American merchant at a great disadvantage, in order to get the articles off their hands, and to avoid the necessity of selling the produce in the islands at a losing price to raise money for their purchases. It appears however in evidence before your committee, that not above one-third of the supplies imported from America are paid for in this manner.

The cause of the preference thus shewn by the merchants of the United States to a mode of payment so distressing to the other party, is to be found in the limited demand for rum and molasses, as compared with the value of the articles imported, and in the advantage which money and bills of exchange afford in the unrestrained intercourse which they are allowed to carry on with the enemy's colonies. It has been their practice to sail thither with the money of which they have drained the British West Indies, and to purchase with it sugar, molasses, and coffee, to return with these articles to their own country, and then to export the surplus, beyond the demand of the American market, to every part of the continent of Europe. One of the chief causes of the distress of the British colonist is to be traced to this source. His produce, loaded with war charges, has been brought home to a glutted market, there to be sold at low prices, while the produce of the enemy, carried in neutral bottoms, at expenses little exceeding the ordinary charges of peace, has securely reached the continental market, supplanting thereby the English trader, who could not stand the competition, under the complicated disadvantages attending his traffic. The free communication which has existed between the Americans and the enemy's colonies has enabled the latter to procure their necessary supplies at a much cheaper rate than they can be obtained at in our islands. The truth of this assertion is proved by a statement of the comparative prices of lumber and provisions in Martinique and Trinidad, given in evidence by Mr. Marryat, and by an account delivered in by Mr. Wedderburn, of the prices of the same articles in the island of Jamaica.

It appears by the evidence contained in the

appendix, and seems naturally to follow from the above statement, that a permission to barter sugar and coffee, as well as rum and molasses, for the lumber and provisions imported in neutral bottoms, if coupled with the adoption of measures of encreased rigour, with regard to the commerce carried on by the enemy's islands, would effectually relieve the planter from the evils he now so justly complains of. He would not only be freed from the inconveniences that flow from the restrictions imposed on his trade, and the immediate losses thus brought upon him, but what is of paramount importance, a new market would be opened, which would annually take off a great portion of that produce, the forced accumulation of which in the market of the mother country he has so grievously felt. Your committee cannot too strongly press upon the attention of the house the advantages that would be derived by the West Indian proprietors from the opening of such an outlet for the chief articles of their produce. Such a system is peculiarly calculated to diminish the distresses under which the British planters at present labour. It would relieve the home market and would materially tend to substitute, in consumption, the productions of the British for those of the French colonies.

Although the permission to barter sugar and coffee, in exchange for lumber and provisions, would be productive of advantage, even if unaccompanied by the other measures to which your committee have alluded, they cannot hope that it would be followed by any very extensive benefits, unless some further check should be imposed on the intercourse between the United States and the enemy's possessions. That intercourse which originated in the naval inferiority of France, has been productive of so many advantages to the Americans, that, while it continues to subsist, they will not be induced to abandon the profitable practice of draining our islands of specie in order to purchase at an advantage foreign colonial produce. A recurrence, however, to the rule of the war of 1756, or a blockade general or partial of the hostile colonies, would materially alter the case. Under such a change in the policy of Great Britain, the interruption of their traffic with the French islands would compel them to resort to the British colonies, and a trade advantageous to the enemy would be succeeded by one conducive to the prosperity of this kingdom.

Your committee felt it to be their duty to inquire into the manner in which a permission to barter the above-mentioned articles with neutrals might affect his majesty's North American colonies and the shipping interests of this country. Most of the objections that were pressed on the attention of the committee by the witnesses who were examined on this part of the subject, apply to the existence of any intercourse whatever between the British West Indies and the United States in neutral bottoms. As such an intercourse, established by law, actually exists, your committee felt themselves precluded from entering on that extensive and important subject of investigation. They did not conceive it to be submitted to them by the house, and they felt that to report upon it would be to exceed the limits of their instructions. They did not, however, refuse to admit on their minutes some answers perhaps irrelevant to the subject matter of their inquiry, as these answers were earnestly and repeatedly pressed by those who gave them, as being of importance to the interests with which they are connected. It has been objected, that the permission will operate as a discouragement to the produce and commerce of our North American colonies, by giving a greater stability to an intercourse, the existence of which is stated to be inconsistent with their welfare; and that it will injure the shipping interest, by affording a strong temptation to the continued employment of neutral vessels in a trade, to a participation in which it is asserted they never ought to have been admitted. It is urged, that these effects are likely to follow, even though the quantity of sugar and coffee to be exported from the islands should be strictly confined to mere barter for the value of the lumber and provisions received from the United States.

Your committee beg leave to observe, that a variation in the mode of payment cannot thus affect either the colonial or the shipping interests of the kingdom. An intercourse is actually permitted between the islands and the United States, by which the former have been chiefly furnished with the lumber and provisions they required; and a reference to the evidence of Mr. Lyon will shew how small a quantity of the supplies have been procured from his majesty's North American possessions, or have been imported in British shipping. It is presumed that, during the war at least, there exists no intention on the part of the British government of disturbing this connection. The proposed variation in the mode of payment, if its amount be restricted within the limits of mere exchange, and the export of the articles be confined to the vessels bringing the supplies, cannot increase the quantity of neutral shipping, or materially discourage the cultivation of our possessions on the continent of America. Should it even partially have these effects, let the great possible advantages on the one hand be set against the utmost extent of the apprehended loss on the other, and it is conceived that the house will have no difficulty in forming its judgment. As to the shipping interest, it is obvious that a forced diminution of the cultivation of those islands would be of the greatest injury, while

a measure tending to prevent such a reduction must be of the greatest benefit, in as far as it must leave them at present the continuance of their outward freights undiminished, and secure to them the whole of the homeward freights in the event of a return of peace.

With the view your committee have taken of the whole of the question under their consideration, they cannot but earnestly recommend to the house the expediency of permitting the proprietors of West India estates to barter sugar and coffee, as well as rum and molasses, for the lumber and provisions imported in neutral vessels during the war. Should no objections, arising out of considerations of general policy (on which it is not within the province of your committee to give any opinion) occur to prevent the adoption of stronger measures to interrupt the intercourse between the enemy's colonies and the United States, your committee would recommend that recourse should be had to some such system. Such a change in our policy would produce the greatest benefit to our colonies, and would transfer to them the advantages which the war has hitherto procured for those of the enemy.

CLERGY NON-RESIDENCE.

Abstract of Returns relative to the Clergy; also, further Papers respecting Non-Residence.

[Presented to the Hon. House of Commons, and ordered to be printed 9th and 20th May, 1808.]

The moral welfare of the community must ever be one of the first objects of attention to a liberal and considerate mind, a mind unsophisticated by the false dogmas of pretended philosophy. This important object is not attainable by any mean so certainly or so directly as by the influence of Religion. Even that mass of mankind which unhappily for themselves and their connections, pays no regard to the external forms or offices of religion, is nevertheless affected by the institutions of religion, much beyond what it would willingly acknowledge. There is a general tone of public manners derived from the prevalence of piety. Various causes may lead individuals to respect this, and to conform to it, more or less, without being induced to examine thoroughly the basis of those principles which command their conformity. And though this apparent decency and exterior homage being a reluctant and unwilling compliance, is of little benefit to the individual, beyond that of diminishing the defects in his character, yet it is of great advantage to the public at large, since public morals are to be estimated by the open and avowed conduct of the principal part of a nation. Nothing can be more evident, than the duty of ministers of religion to watch over public morals; for this purpose they must be so situated as to observe the turn those morals take. Sometimes they may be happy enough to prevent evils by anticipation and foresight, though much more frequently before they can correct evils by reproof, they must have detected them by observation. But, for either of these services they must be resident among their charge, and to do this duty effectually, they must see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears. It is, therefore, of great concern to the public, that the conduct of those who are to guide the morals of the people should be inspected and properly understood. The prosperity of the nation is closely connected with the prosperity of religion. Those who are aware of this, and are interested in the safety and honour of our country, will see with pleasure that it has not escaped the attention of government, but that through the medium of the privy council, the necessary inquiries have been made, and are making, to ascertain how far the clergy comply with the duty of residence. The church cannot prosper unless the cure of souls be diligently discharged. The force of laws is inadequate to this purpose. Every inducement whether of convenience, or of respect, whether personal or professional, should therefore be held out to clergymen, to reside on their livings; and, in return, clergymen should make conscience of exerting their utmost abilities to effect that great object to which their profession binds them. The following table shews the number of non-residents, and from what causes during the last three years. The apparent increase in the last year is satisfactorily accounted for by their lordships the bishops: and as this inquiry is likely to be continued from year to year, it is to be hoped that the publication of these reports will be attended with great benefit, as well to the clergy themselves as a body, as to the church, on which no small part of national character and prosperity depends, and to the country at large.

Abstract of the Number of Non-Residents in all the Dioceses and Classes; for the Years 1804-5, 1805-6, *and* 1806-7. *Prepared by the Rev. Dr. T. B. Clark.*

Causes of Non Residence.	1804	1805	1806
Want or unfitness of parsonage houses	1369	1341	1063
Resident on other livings	951	887	1137
Infirmity of body or mind	467	484	430
Literary or ecclesiastical employment elsewhere	459	455	396
Without exemption, notification, or licence	248	334	2446
Offices in cathedrals	176	158	183
Offices in universities	110	104	113
Non-enumerated cases	87		
Notification of returns to residence	80	11	
Residence in own or relatives' mansion	90	112	123
Sinecures	24	20	17
Metropolitan licences		70	38
Erroneous licences	31		
Chaplancies in royal and noble families	28	30	27
Navy		10	15
Offices in dioceses	25	28	32
No churches	6	9	12
Vacancies	4	24	33
Imprisonment abroad	3	6	
Sequestrations	3	16	19
At the university, and under 30 years of age	5	3	5
In his Majesty's household	2		
Abroad	2	1	5
Livings held by bishops	15	22	11
Recent distress	1		
Royal dispensations	2		
Recent institutions	1	4	23
Licences expired	1		
Parsonage occupied by late rector	1		
Resignation	1		
Imprisoment for debt	1	1	5
Promised to return to residence	1	1	
Dignities	37		
Prebends	275	2	
Monitions			
Doing duty resident in house belonging to a sinecure in the parish			2
Total	4506	4132	6145

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At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 8th of April 1808; Present, the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Their lordships took into consideration the letters from the bishops of the several dioceses, in answer to the circular letter, written by the order of their lordships, dated the 6th of October last, relative to the increase, as appeared by the returns for that year, in the number of spiritual persons non-resident without notification, licence, or exemption: And the result of the said letters shewing that the appearance of the increase of non-resident clergy, in the several dioceses, is founded in great part on the neglect of the clergy to notify to their diocesans their exemptions respectively, and not from actual non-residence; their lordships thereupon recommended to his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, and his grace the archbishop of York, to express to the several bishops within the respective provinces of Canterbury and York, the wish of the lords of the privy council, that, in the future returns from their several dioceses, a distinction should be made in the return of the non-resident clergy between those who are non-resident without licence or exemption, and those who are reported as non-resident solely because they have not notified their exemption; and likewise, that some distinction should be made in the future returns of those who are non-resident merely on account of not having a fit house for their residence, but who nevertheless perform the duties of their cure.

The general cause of the *apparent* encrease of non-residents, is stated by all the bishops to be the same, *viz.* the inattention of their clergy to the necessity of renewing their licences of leave: we shall only quote a letter or two in proof of this; but, we have been induced to select those which contain additional information deserving the attention of all well-wishers to our venerable establishment.

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To the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Your lordships will, I hope, have the goodness to excuse the long delay of my answer to your observations and questions (communicated to me by Mr. Fawkener in his letter of the 6th of October last) on account of the reasons stated by me in my reply to that letter, October 13th 1807. Those reasons were, the very infirm state of my health for more than a twelvemonth past, the necessity I was under of spending four months at Bristol during the last summer, and the great accumulation of business which so long an absence from my diocese produced on my return from that place: these causes being now in a great measure removed, I take the earliest opportunity in my power of submitting the following statement to your lordships' consideration.

Your lordships observe, in the first place, that "the number of spiritual persons non-resident without notification, licence or exemption, has greatly increased in the last year."

It is, I am afraid, but too true that the clergy in general have been very remiss, both in notifying their exemptions, and applying for licences; but (with respect to my own diocese) this neglect has not arisen from want of frequent admonitions on my part to do both.

I have, however, the satisfaction to inform your lordships, that in the diocese of London,

the number of non-residents without notification, licence, or exemption, instead of being greatly increased, was actually less in the last year than in the preceding one. After looking over my books with all the care and accuracy in my power, I find that the number of such non-residents for the year ending the 25th of March 1806, was 32, and for the year ending the 25th of March 1807, was only 27 : and this in a diocese containing 577 benefices (including the peculiars) does not seem to be a very unreasonable number in proportion to the whole.

Still, however, it is larger than it ought to be, and I shall use my best endeavours to reduce it as much as possible. With this view, I have ordered advertisements to be inserted in several of the public papers, (especially those that have the greatest circulation in my diocese) calling the attention of the clergy to the 15th and 16th clauses of the residence act, requiring them to send in the notifications of their exemptions without delay, and apprising them of the dangers they incur by neglecting to do so. I have no doubt but these admonitions will have their full effect.

Your lordships in the next place, desire me to inform you, whether, in cases of non-residence without licence, notification, or exemption within my diocese, monitions have been issued according to the directions of sect. 30. of the residence act?

My answer is, that in several such cases I have issued monitions; and wherever I have not done so, it has been for very substantial reasons; because, under all the circumstances of the case, I judged it most conducive to the spiritual welfare of the parish, and the general interest of religion, not to compel the incumbent to reside. And I conceive that there is nothing in the 30th clause or any other clause of the residence act, which precludes the bishop from exercising such discretion, according to the best of his judgment, for the benefit of the church.—But I must at the same time beg leave to observe, that although I have not in all cases, where the residence act empowered me to issue a monition, thought it expedient to exercise that power, yet by other and gentler means, by reasoning, by representation, by exhortation, by persuasion, I have had the good fortune to prevail on a considerable number of clergymen to reside, who had formerly been non-resident; insomuch, that by these means, 30 at least have of late years been added to the list of residents, besides those that have been compelled to reside by threatening or actually issuing monitions. This is a mode of proceeding which your lordships, I think, will not disapprove; as in several cases, it as effectually promotes the great end and purpose of the residence act, as the compulsory power with which it very properly arms the bishop to force obedience to the statute where he finds it necessary.

Upon the whole, I can with great truth assure your lordships, that from my first appointment to the see of London to this moment, the article of residence has been the constant object of my attention, and the favourite wish of my heart: my best endeavours to promote it have not been wanting; and, how far they have been successful, cannot be better explained to your lordships than by an extract from a letter which I received from one of my archdeacons, (Mr. Cambridge, archdeacon of Middlesex, and of a large part of Essex) after having made a parochial visitation of his archdeaconry in the month of October last.

This testimony being not mere matter of opinion, but the result of actual observation on the spot, appeared to me the best and most satisfactory evidence that I could produce to your lordships of the real state of the diocese of London, with respect to the principal objects of the letter which you directed Mr. Fawkener to address to me on the 6th of October last.

Mr. Archdeacon Cambridge's report to me is as follows:

"On the important subject of residence, I have the pleasure to say, that your lordship's exertions and constant attention have not been in vain. The strongest marks of an important change in that respect are every where apparent, by the number of parsonage houses that have been lately either wholly rebuilt, or undergone considerable repairs; and there now remains only one or two parishes under my charge (where the income or house will admit of it) that have not a resident incumbent."

I have the honour to be, My lords, Your lordships most faithful and obedient servant,

B. LONDON.

* * * * * *

Chichester House, October 19th, 1807.

Sir;—I have herewith the honour of transmitting to you a list of clerical defaulters in my diocese, conformably, I apprehend, to the requisitions of the lords of his majesty's privy council.

Though the non-residents are not increased, yet the non-notifiers are numerous; and this is the more singular, as I know, by either personal inspection or by local information, that there is not one beneficed clergyman to be found among the latter who does not reside on some other benefice of his own, and might, of course, have a legal exemption to plead in bar of the penal statute.

The actually non-residents, here mentioned, I have repeatedly called to residence; but no regular monition having yet been issued, my injunction has hitherto, I confess, produced very little effect.

To those clergymen, whose only fault has been (doubtless a reprehensible one) the mere omission to notify their reason of such legal absence, I have contented myself with pointing out the probable consequences of their neglect. A monition is an expensive messenger; and it might be deemed an harsh measure against clergymen, who, though negligent in one instance, had not failed in the primary objects of the act, parochial residence, and the discharge of their spiritual duties.

I am rejoiced to find, that the lords of the privy council are taking the important matter of clerical residence into further consideration, and trust they will adopt effectual means of enforcing it to real, extensive, and permanent good; but, while sinecure offices in cathedrals, and fellowships in colleges, are allowed to be legal excuses for a dereliction of pastoral duties, the act must remain lamentably inefficient.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. CICEST.

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Hartlebury Castle, October 26th, 1807.

Sir;—I received the letter of the 6th instant, which you addressed to me by order of the lords of his majesty's privy council, respecting the beneficed clergy of my diocese, who were reported in my last return to their lordships as non-resident without notification, licence or exemption.

In answer to this letter, I observe, 1st, that the section 30 in the act to which I am referred is permissive only, and not compulsory; 2dly, that the number of non-residents in my last return, without licence or exemption, being increased, is principally owing to licences having expired since my former return, and which would have been renewed had they been applied for. Lastly, that of those non-residents, three-fourths at least are entitled to licences if applied for, many of the benefices being only perpetual curacies, and most of them of very small value; some without houses, and others with houses unfit for the incumbents to reside in.

Upon the whole, it seems to me (if I may have leave to give my own private opinion in this matter) that residence cannot be enforced more strictly than it is at present, under a favourable construction of the late act, without throwing numbers of the clergy into such a state of uneasiness and discomfort, as must injure, and not serve, the cause of true practical religion. And it is on this ground that I have not thought it necessary or proper to send out those citations or monitions which the act permits me to do.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

R. WORCESTER.

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Sir;—That the residence of the parochial clergy upon their livings is an object of incalculable importance to the nation at large, will admit of no doubt; and that it is the duty of a bishop to promote this residence, by all the means in his power, is equally clear: I therefore request the favour of you to assure the privy council of my serious and respectful attention to the contents of your letter; and also, that it has been, and shall be my constant endeavour to carry into effect the design of the legislature in passing the late act for "enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices, &c." I must, however, in justice to myself and to my brethren, point out some circumstances, not generally known, and which are (I believe) peculiar to this diocese. In Norfolk and Suffolk there are between two and three hundred parishes without any parsonage-house, or, what is equivalent, [with] a mere cottage. The livings also are so small that the same person very frequently holds two, and, in many cases, three. It is in consequence of this smallness in point of value, that the diocesan has the privilege, which no other bishop has, of granting a personal union of benefices. In a diocese thus circumstanced, it is obvious, that the clergy will appear, upon the face of the annual return, more culpable than they really are; because many of them have two livings without a glebe-house upon either, and are unable to hire a convenient place of abode in the neighbourhood of their preferment.

With respect to the increase in the return of last year of spiritual persons not resident upon their livings, I am happy to say, that this apparent neglect of duty arises not from the quantum of residence being less than usual, but from the ignorance or inattention of the clergy to that clause in the act of parliament, which enjoins them to renew their licences at the expiration of two years, and also to their neglect in sending regular notifications. I will take the best measures I can to remedy the evil you point out, and trust that in the next return the privy council will find no cause for complaint. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY NORWICH.

Norwich, 22d October, 1807.

. . . . . .

Not a single incumbent is non-resident in my diocese without my being acquainted with the reason of his non-residence; but I am sorry to add, that the smallness of a large proportion of my livings, the entire want of a parsonage-house, or its unfitness for the residence of a clergyman, and the unhealthiness of some parishes, compel me to dispense with residence in a degree very painful to me. The late residence act has certainly been attended with considerable benefit, but much remains to be done before the residence of the parochial clergy can be generally enforced.

G. LINCOLN.

A History of the Early Part of the Reign of James the Second; with an Introductory Chapter. By the Right. Hon. Charles James Fox. To which is added, an Appendix. With a Portrait. pp. 488. Demy 4to. £1. 16s. Royal, £2. 12s. 6d. Elephant, £5. 5s. Miller, London, 1808.

When Nature, by some dreadful convulsion, disjoined Britain from the continent, she had other purposes in view than that of producing a streight and an island as distinctions of geography: her intent was to appropriate a space for the establishment of a great nation, which should possess within itself the necessaries and comforts of life; a nation, which should feel its independence on the world, and justify a conscious sense of its security and self-sufficiency. British history demonstrates this truth with the united testimony of induction and fact. Whenever our sovereigns have rested themselves on the affections of their people, and have firmly felt their own dignity, convinced that no earthly power could increase their happiness, or augment their real splendour, they have enjoyed whatever of majesty is consistent with the lot of humanity: But such of them as have been weak enough to look abroad for connexions, for support, for additional honour, for auxiliary strength, have seen that establishment in the hearts of their people, which would have been their felicity and their glory, gradually melt away. When the sovereign of England was in the habit of bestowing favours on the continent, affairs went well at home and abroad: when he condescended to receive favours, from any power whatever, he became, in spite of his utmost caution, first the subject of suspicion, then of execration and aversion among his own subjects. Never could secrecy be so profound as that some hints of his transactions should not transpire, be observed, reported, and magnified in the report: never could hypocrisy be so completely deceptive, as that some should not discover the mask, and find a gratification in removing it. Of what avail are the most earnest professions of purity of intention, when those to whom they are addressed shut their ears against explanation or remonstrance, and harden their hearts against conviction? And what more humiliating spectacle can the world, amid all its vicissitudes, present, than that of a British monarch addressing his people in language repugnant to his heart, and attempting to delude them by words, which *he* knows are inconsistent with truth, and which *they* regard as derogatory to his honour and to their own?

There are several periods of British history that justify these observations. When John agreed to hold his crown of the Pope, his people were offended, and abandoned him; when the eighth Henry expelled the Pope and popery from his dominions, that spirit of independence, which animates the people of this island, participated in the measure, whatever was their opinion on the disposition in which that measure originated. When Elizabeth supported the King of France by troops and succours, her subjects applauded her policy and promoted her undertakings; when her successor was swayed by Spanish councils, he was led to actions entirely subversive of his character as the British Solomon, and unquestionably adapted to increase opinions among his people, which could not fail of producing the most calamitous effects, when at their height. Charles the first was enthralled by French intrigue: this, united with his own duplicity, cost him his life, and the British constitution its establishment. Could he have shaken off the toils which surrounded him, have adopted the frankness that became his station, and have vindicated his words and his actions by veracity, posterity might have looked back to results very different from those which now stain while they dignify our national annals. Cromwell interfered on the continent, but did not suffer the continent to interfere with him: his government therefore was firm. Yet in spite of the lessons which events, it might have been supposed, must have taught them, the unwise sons of the unfortunate Charles, suffered themselves to be domineered over by a foreign lord, and professed to be sovereigns of a free people, while in truth they were the slaves of a continental tyrant.

Extremely instructive is the picture which this period of our history presents; and when it shall be composed by some unbiassed hand who may set in that strong light which is due to its importance, the effect of moral causes as well as of political,

he will do himself honour, and his country benefit. Charles the first was ruined by his disregard of truth. Charles the second was impoverished by his profligacy, and passed his days in anguish arising from the mingled sense of shame and dependance, of avaricious craving, and of licentious extravagance: at once a beggar receiving alms, and a king exacting tribute; the despot of his own council, which he did not dare to trust, and obedient to the commands of a monarch whom he did not dare to offend. To his own subjects professedly a protestant, and enacting laws which punished those who deemed him otherwise, yet averring to his master not merely his own adoption of the Catholic tenets, but his earnest desire to establish that persuasion throughout his dominions. Bound by no treaties where British interests were concerned, yet where his hopes anticipated the reception of foreign bribes, making *verbal* treaties, lest written ones should be discovered. Willing to be bought, he offered himself to sale;* anxious to be corrupted, he watched the appearance of corruption; insensible to shame, he met ignominy with hardened front, and callous to every impression of honour, of British honour, he lived tormented by suspicion, jealousy, contempt, obloquy and imposition; he died an instance of the weakness of hypocrisy mingled with the hardness of infidelity.

James the second was less a hypocrite, but he was less a politician. He had some sense of honour, and a considerable share of piety. Happily for this country, his abilities were not equal to the execution of his plans, and though formerly he had been esteemed both courageous and skilful, yet when courage and skill were most needed, he failed in these indispensable requisites for great atchievements:

> He fled, and with him fled the shades of night.

The transactions of these days of double dealing were suspected at the time when they were in progress, but they were not proved: nor could they be, while the secrets of cabinets were confided only to faithful agents. When times had changed, the curiosity natural to our nature, and the interest felt by every Briton in events of such moment to his country as the Revolution by King William, induced historians who could procure access to authentic records of the times, to communicate their discoveries to the public. Whatever were their personal views in so doing, the nation was, and is, obliged to them, and though it may be true, that party had its influence in the selection of the facts they communicated, yet, if without that inducement, what they had obtained would have continued unknown, even party may come in for its share of applause. This benefit, at least, was derived from it,—that others were excited to seek after documents that might throw additional light on the subjects and questions under discussion; and thus the public would, at length, become acquainted with authorities sufficient to guide its opinion on matters of such consequence.

We describe them as "matters of consequence," for unhappy indeed is the fate of a statesman, who, called to his station by the voice of his king and country, and intent on serving them who have thus honoured him by their invitation, is to be judged solely by the evidence which his opponents bring against him. It may be in their power to blacken his character, to decry his merits, to load him with apparent guilt, on those very points where his actions were directed by the purest patriotism, were most analogous to the spirit of the constitution, were most upright and judicious in their intention, and most happy and permanent in their result. He may have warded off evils of the greatest magnitude, evils, which, had they happened, would have wrung from every compatriot exclamation clamour and complaint; but, because they did not happen, scarcely an individual can be persuaded of their existence. He may have laid the plans for benefits of which remote ages may participate the prosperity, yet if they do not appear in their full strength in his own day, the merit shall be transferred to his successors, and they shall plume themselves on wisdom and talents not their own. It is but justice then, it is but equity, that documents capable of illustrating the privacies of courts, should be open to both sides, if at all, and that posterity should be enabled to judge completely on the actions of their ancestors, nor be misled by the partial exposures, and dexterous concealments, of writers who have purposes to

* Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 485, 721, &c.

answer, distinct from the dictates of simple integrity.

The guardian angels of kingdoms and states, watching over the affairs of men, may be able, by their perfect knowledge of causes and events, to judge with discrimination and accuracy, without further assistance; but the humbler sons of men must acquire their information gradually, must be guided by what evidence they can obtain; and after weighing the reasons, and arguments, the deductions, and confirmations, must in many cases be decided by probabilities, and must suffer that scale of "even-handed justice" to preponderate, into which the greatest weight appears to be cast, on the whole. Nor let it be considered as of little moment that the disclosure of former secrecies becomes a warning to exalted characters in future ages. Mr. Fox in the work before us has not thought proper to take into his account the opposition between the principles of popery, and those of protestantism embraced by this nation. He has not adverted to the morals of the people, a great part of which, even in the lewd days of Charles the second, was most scrutinizingly adverse to the profligacies of the court, and the court party. There were many, very many, who could not "hoodwink" themselves, when duty, in spite of their reluctance, dragged them to the palace. He seems not to have admitted the possibility that Britain should again detect the latent principles of popery, sheltered behind the throne, and discover in the crown that love of arbitrary power which ever attends the profession of that religion. It would have been an instructive lesson bequeathed by this great statesman to posterity, had he shewn, that not even the excellencies of the character of Charles the first, the moral part of which is studded with many gems of the purest water, could secure him from the dangerous inferences deduced from that single proposition—his queen was a Catholic. Unhappily, his queen was a Catholic, and his queen had great influence over him: this gave his opponents an advantage of which they availed themselves with wonderful effect; it discoloured through their representations every action of his life: it became a dead weight on the exertions of his friends:—the queen was a Catholic, and the king expired on the scaffold. Neither are the connections of illicit love less dangerous to a British monarch. Whether the Catholic mistresses of Charles the second had or had not the same influence over him, as the queen of Charles the first possessed over that prince, there was a strong party in the nation, a party sufficient effectually to expose the misdeeds of the sovereign, and to invoke the principles of honour and rectitude against his conduct. In vain were the blandishments of his affability and politeness directed to win the good opinion of these censurers of his conduct: in vain were the terrors of penalties and imprisonments directed against others: they could not be silenced. The rigid condemned the king in discourses too direct to be forgiven, and the populace insulted his prostitutes in terms too gross to be mistaken. The nobleman who threatened to set the Duchess of Portsmouth on her head at Charing cross —what else he added, we forbear, for decency's sake to repeat—spoke in uncourtly language the sentiments of popular animosity, no less than of personal enmity.

It is not enough that history presents examples to be imitated, and that these are enforced by the historian. Instructive history must also present instances to be avoided: the fate which attends the transgressor is highly advantageous to all who are thereby induced to shun his crimes. Should a time arrive, when the sovereign of the British Isles, devoting himself to the company of the licentious, shall delight in those chiefly or only who have studied to commit

> The oldest sin the newest kind of ways,

or be swayed to patronize superstitions which his countrymen have agreed to reject, or to think lightly of those morals on which all respect for station and dignity is primarily founded,—then will the moralists of those ages regret, that so favourable an opportunity of developing the effects of immorality and hypocrisy, as is presented in Charles the second, was avoided by Mr. Fox. In such a writer a lesson of this description, conveyed in his forcible language, could neither have been overlooked by the heedless, nor treated with contempt by the inconsiderate; neither narrow-minded bigotry, nor sectarian pride, would have been imputed to him; neither harshness of manners, nor austerity of

disposition would have been suspected of influencing his pen: a man of his independent spirit, of his knowledge of the world, his observation, his acquaintance with the human heart, would have been supposed, and justly, to have spoken the dictates of honest truth, and when shewing the indefeasable connection between vice and misery, to have treated the subject on the broad principles of nature and philosophy, — philosophy combined with patriotism, with loyalty, with zeal for the welfare of his country, and for the honour of his prince. What might not such a writer have accomplished, had he happily directed his efforts to this honourable purpose! What benefits might he not have conferred on posterity, in evincing, beyond all contradiction, by undeniable examples, that in spite of the denial of reprobates and the prejudices of half thinkers, VICE and IMBECILITY are convertible terms!

The volume before us opens with a preface by lord Holland, in which he narrates the pains taken by his late uncle, to procure authentic materials for the history he contemplated; his journey to Paris, in 1802, and the information he received relative to the destruction of those MSS. of King James II. which had formerly belonged to the Scotch college at Paris. They comprised memoirs in that king's own hand-writing, beginning from the sixteenth year of his age: these made four volumes in folio, and six in quarto: also, letters from Charles II. and from that king's ministers, to James, while Duke of York. These were in thin quarto volumes. These MSS. it appears, were sent from Paris to St. Omers, where the increasing severities of the French revolution, induced the depositary to destroy them, lest they should prove his ruin. Mr. Fox also procured access to the *Dépôt des Affaires Etrangères*; where he revised many of those letters which Dalrymple published; and copied others of equal interest; a part of which are given in an appendix to the present volume. Mr. Fox endeavoured to procure assistance of the same kind from Spain, but in this he failed; though lord Holland bought for him the letters of the Spanish ambassador to England, written in the years immediately subsequent to the revolution. We venture to suggest that this inquiry among foreign powers might be further extended to great advantage. Germany and Sweden (why not also Portugal?) were likely to have watched the causes and progress of events with great solicitude at this period: and though they might not be fully informed of all that was passing, yet they would really be acquainted with many things, and would form very probable suspicions and conjectures as to others. Lord Holland explains Mr. Fox's ideas of style in writing, as different from that proper to speaking: and authenticates the work and its integrity, by stating the mode of its composition, &c. &c.

A posthumous performance, confessedly unfinished, is entitled to many allowances in its favour. Those who are versed in literary composition know, that the *sense* intended to be conveyed is, often, a distinct consideration from the construction of the sentence that is to convey it: and that arrangement of words, partakes of the nature of afterthought, and not seldom is the result of continued reflection and study. It is therefore, likely, that as Mr. Fox had advanced in his work, he would have revised and improved the earlier parts of it, and would have added some of those graces of style, which in a work of extent and consequence, are not to be despised. He has studied simplicity: we commend him; but with simplicity he would have combined, for his own satisfaction, a style artfully varied, though without the appearance of art.

The introductory chapter, after glancing at earlier periods of British history, from Henry VII, treats, in a succinct manner, on the conduct and character of Charles I, the government of Cromwell, the restoration of Charles II. noticing especially, that miserable blunder of the public leaders, in making no stipulations for themselves, nor for general liberty, with the returning king. Mr. Fox treats the Popish Plot as a fable; yet acknowledges that it was believed by men of all ranks and all parties. He exposes the tyranny of the king, which increased as his reign advanced, and strongly observes on the inefficacy of good laws, while those who are to give them activity have interests opposed to their execution. The lawless measures pursued in Scotland, with the general gloom of good men, in both parts of the island, are narrated; and this chapter closes with an account of the King's death, and reflections on the probable

consequences of his reign. This chapter is finished, and Mr. Fox's remarks on the transactions he reviews, differ little from those which a mind alive to the finer feelings of humanity must make on the subjects narrated.

The second chapter includes the accession of James II. the line of politics he intended to adopt, his money transactions with France, his arbitrary proceedings in Scotland and England, with the state of parties as divided into Whigs and Tories. The third chapter describes the attempts of Argyle and Monmouth; with their results. Mr. F. has taken peculiar pains to state correctly the events contained in this chapter, and he has given a more orderly, and satisfactory account of them than other writers. That minuteness of research, to which his nephew alludes in the preface, here stands the writer in good stead, and we observe with a pleasure mingled with regret, that the work becomes more interesting as it approaches that close to which the labours of the author were restricted. Had he completed his plan, it is probable that the performance would have been a lasting memorial of his ability, and a valuable present to posterity. As it is, we discover in it defects which we rather wonder at in a politician of Mr. F.'s penetration, together with omissions, against which we have thought it our duty to protest. A small fragment of no consequence is added, and the French originals of Louis XIV's letters and orders to his ambassador, Barillon, with Barillon's dispatches to his master, informing him of events as they rose, and communicating his speculations (some of which are extremely curious, and well merit attention), are formed into an Appendix, and conclude the volume.

It will not escape the notice of the reader of this work, that Mr. Fox has treated Hume with great indulgence, and Macpherson with great asperity: yet without taking part with Macpherson, we may add, that Mr. Fox has not convicted him of seriously misleading his reader by false facts, or of any thing beyond a petty piece of author craft, in describing as the originals, an abstract and copy, which *now* holds the place of the originals, and which we should be happy to see laid before the public, under its proper character. As to Dalrymple's Memoirs, one of the most interesting books in our history, Mr. Fox's appendix confirms them, so far as we perceive, in all points.

Having thus stated the general purport of this work, we shall submit a few extracts, as specimens of its execution.—Mr. F.'s reflections on the reign of Charles II. are given in the following terms.

The reign of Charles the second forms one of the most singular, as well as of the most important periods of history. It is the æra of good laws and bad government. The abolition of the court of wards, the repeal of the writ *De Hæretico Comburendo*, the triennial parliament bill, the establishment of the rights of the House of Commons in regard to impeachment, the expiration of the license act, and above all, the glorious statute of *Habeas Corpus*, have therefore induced a modern writer of great eminence to fix the year 1679 as the period at which our constitution had arrived at its greatest theoretical perfection; but, he owns, in a short note upon the passage alluded to, that the times immediately following were times of great practical oppression. What a field for meditation does this short observation, from such a man, furnish! What reflections does it not suggest to a thinking mind, upon the inefficacy of human laws, and the imperfection of human constitutions! We are called from the contemplation of the progress of our constitution, and our attention [is] fixed with the most minute accuracy to a particular point, when it is said to have risen to its utmost perfection. Here we are then at the best moment of the best constitution that ever human wisdom framed. What follows? A time of oppression and misery, not arising from external or accidental causes, such as war, pestilence, or famine, nor even from any such alteration of the laws as might be supposed to impair this boasted perfection, but from a corrupt and wicked administration, which all these much admired checks of the constitution were not able to prevent. How vain then, how idle, how presumptuous is the opinion, that laws can do every thing! and how weak and pernicious the maxim founded upon it, that measures, not men, are to be attended to!

The harsh and unwarrantable measures pursued in Scotland, deserve to be better known among us, and more distinctly presented by our historians, than they commonly are. Events in the conduct of the struggle between the crown and the commons might have convinced James, that there existed a correspondence, and sympathy, between the considerate part of the population in both kingdoms, to which a wise politician would think it his duty to pay the greatest attention. Scarcely is it possible for any event, much less

for one connected with religion to pass in one kingdom without being noticed and canvassed in the other. What then shall we think of that continued rancour which, at this period, afflicted unhappy Scotland?

Queensberry's administration ensued, in which the maxims that had guided his predecessors were so far from being relinquished, that they were pursued, if possible, with greater steadiness and activity. Lawrie, of Blackwood, was condemned for having holden intercourse with a rebel, whose name was not to be found in any of the lists of the intercommuned or proscribed; and a proclamation was issued, threatening all who were in like circumstances with a similar fate. The intercourse with rebels having been in great parts of the kingdom promiscuous and universal, more than twenty thousand persons were objects of this menace. Fines and extortions of all kinds were employed to enrich the public treasury, to which, therefore, the multiplication of crimes became a fruitful source of revenue; and lest it should not be sufficiently so, husbands were made answerable (and that too with a retrospect), for the absence of their wives from church; a circumstance which the presbyterian women's aversion to the episcopal form of worship, had rendered very general.

This system of government, and especially the rigour with which those concerned in the late insurrections, the excommunication of the king, or the other outrages complained of, were pursued and hunted, sometimes by blood-hounds, sometimes by soldiers almost equally savage, and afterwards shot like wild beasts, drove some of those sectaries who were styled Cameronians, and other proscribed persons, to measures of absolute desperation. They made a declaration, which they caused to be affixed to different churches, importing, that they would use the law of retaliation, and "*we will*," said they, "*punish as enemies to God, and to the covenant, such persons as shall make it their work to imbrue their hands in our blood; and chiefly, if they shall continue obstinately, and with habitual malice, to proceed against us*," with more to the like effect. Upon such an occasion, the interference of government became necessary. The government did indeed interfere, and by a vote of council, ordered, that whoever owned, or refused to disown, the declaration on oath, should be put to death, in the presence of two witnesses, though unarmed when taken. The execution of this massacre, in the twelve counties which were principally concerned, was committed to the military, and exceeded, if possible, the order itself.

The disowning the declaration was required to be in a particular form prescribed. Women, obstinate in their fanaticism, lest female blood should be a stain upon the swords of soldiers engaged in this honourable employment, were drowned. The habitations, as well of those who fled to save themselves, as of those who suffered, were burned and destroyed. Such members of the families of the delinquents as were above twelve years old, were imprisoned for the purpose of being afterwards transported. The brutality of the soldiers was such as might be expected from an army let loose from all restraint, and employed to execute the royal justice, as it was called, upon wretches. Graham, who has been mentioned before, and who, under the title of Lord Dundee, a title which was probably conferred upon him by James for these or other similar services, was afterwards esteemed such a hero among the Jacobite party, particularly distinguished himself. Of six unarmed fugitives whom he seized, he caused four to be shot in his presence, nor did the remaining two experience any other mercy from him than a delay of their doom; and at another time, having intercepted the flight of one of these victims, he had him shown to his family, and then murdered in the arms of his wife! The example of persons of such high rank, and who must be presumed to have had an education in some degree correspondent to their station, could not fail of operating upon men of a lower order in society. The carnage became every day more general and more indiscriminate; and the murder of peasants in their houses, or while employed at their usual work in the fields, by their soldiers, was not only not reproved or punished, but was deemed a meritorious service by their superiors. The demise of King Charles, which happened about this time, caused no suspension or relaxation in these proceedings, which seemed to have been the crowning measure, as it were, or finishing stroke, of that system, for the steady perseverance in which James so much admired the resolution of his brother. pp. 120, 123.

The subject, when viewed at length, is horribly instructive! May scenes of a like nature never again disgrace the power that should be the father of the country!

Mr. Fox was assisted in his researches by Mr. Laing; and whoever has perused that gentleman's "History of Scotland, from the Union of the Crowns to the Union of the Kingdoms," will perceive, that Mr. Fox has trod in the same steps, and has relied on his authority.

Lord Clarendon, and many writers after him, were fond of drawing the characters of those whose actions they de-

scribed. It is true, that this fashion, like others, became at length a kind of pedantry, and disgusted by its excess: nevertheless it has its advantages, and when executed by a writer of understanding and skill, we peruse such passages with pleasure, and even with gratitude. Mr. Fox appears to have been of the same opinion; he has exerted himself in delineating the characters of two or three of his principal personages. That of the Earl of Argyle is a favourable specimen of our author's powers. It loses much by being disjoined from the very particular and interesting narrative of which it is the close, and which we do not recollect to have seen more judiciously conducted.

If on the one hand it is to be regretted, that we have not more memorials left of passages so interesting, and that even of those which we do possess, a great part is obscured by time; it must be confessed, on the other, that we have quite enough to enable us to pronounce, that for constancy and equanimity under the severest trials, few men have equalled, none ever surpassed, the Earl of Argyle. The most powerful of all tempters, hope, was not held out to him, so that he had not, it is true, in addition to his other hard tasks, that of resisting her seductive influence; but the passions of a different class had the fullest scope for their attacks. These, however, could make no impression on his well disciplined mind. Anger could not exasperate, fear could not appal him; and if disappointment and indignation at the misbehaviour of his followers, and the supineness of the country, did occasionally, as sure they must, cause uneasy sensations, they had not the power to extort from him one unbecoming, or even querulous expression. Let him be weighed never so scrupulously, and in the nicest scales, he will not be found, in a single instance, wanting in the charity of a Christian, the firmness and benevolence of a patriot, the integrity and fidelity of a man of honour. P. 204.

As a companion picture, though drawn at greater length, we add that of the Duke of Monmouth, once the favorite of the nation, and *perhaps*, its hope. Providence laid the burden that he was unable to sustain, on stronger shoulders: but, the judicious may query, whether the death of this duke, and the barbarities committed on his adherents, were not necessary preliminaries to the glorious revolution, which was then advancing, with hasty, though unseen steps.

Thus fell, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, James Duke of Monmouth, a man against whom all that has been said by the most inveterate enemies both to him and his party, amounts to little more than this,—that he had not a mind equal to the situation in which his ambition, at different times, engaged him to place himself. But to judge him with candour, we must make great allowances, not only for the temptations into which he was led by the splendid prosperity of the earlier parts of his life, but also for the adverse prejudices with which he was regarded by almost all the cotemporary writers from whom his actions and character are described. The Tories, of course, are unfavourable to him; and even among the Whigs, there seems, in many, a strong inclination to disparage him; some to accuse [excuse] themselves for not having joined him; others to make a display of their exclusive attachment to their more successful leader, King William. Burnet says of Monmouth, that he was gentle, brave, and sincere; to these praises, from the united testimony of all who knew him, we may add that of generosity; and surely these qualities go a great way in making up the catalogue of all that is amiable and estimable in human nature. One of the most conspicuous features in his character, seems to have been a remarkable, and, as some think, a culpable degree of flexibility. That such a disposition is preferable to its opposite extreme, will be admitted by all who think that modesty, even in excess, is more nearly allied to wisdom than conceit and self-sufficiency. He who has attentively considered the political, or, indeed, the general concerns of life, may possibly go still further, and rank a willingness to be convinced, or in some cases, even without conviction, to concede our own opinion to that of other men, among the principal ingredients in the composition of practical wisdom. Monmouth had suffered this flexibility, so laudable in many cases, to degenerate into a habit, which made him often follow the advice, or yield to the intreaties, of persons whose characters by no means entitled them to such deference. The sagacity of Shaftesbury, the honour of Russel, the genius of Sidney, might in the opinion of a modest man, be safe and eligible guides. The partiality of friendship, and the conviction of his firm attachment, might be some excuse for his listening so much to Grey; but he never could, at any period of his life, have mistaken Ferguson for an honest man. There is reason to believe, that the advice of the two last mentioned persons had great weight in persuading him to the unjustifiable step of declaring himself king. But far the most guilty act of this unfortunate man's life, was his lending his name to the declaration which was published at Lyme; and in this instance, Ferguson, who penned the paper, was both the adviser and the instrument. To accuse the king of having

burnt London, murdered Essex in the Tower, and finally poisoned his brother, unsupported by evidence to substantiate such dreadful charges, was calumny of the most atrocious kind; but the guilt is still heightened, when we observe, that from no conversation of Monmouth, nor indeed from any other circumstance whatever, do we collect that he himself believed the horrid accusations to be true. With regard to Essex's death in particular, the only one of the three charges which was believed by any man of common sense, the late king was as much implicated in the suspicion as James. That the latter should have dared to be concerned in such an act without the privacy of his brother, was too absurd an imputation to be attempted, even in the days of the Popish Plot. On the other hand, it was certainly not the intention of the son to brand the father as an assassin. It is too plain, that in the instance of this declaration, Monmouth, with a facility highly criminal, consented to set his name to whatever Ferguson recommended as advantageous to the cause. Among the many dreadful circumstances attending civil wars, perhaps there are few more revolting to a good mind, than the wicked calumnies with which, in the heat of contention, men, otherwise men of honour, have in all ages and countries permitted themselves to load their adversaries. It is remarkable, that there is no trace of the divines, who attended this unfortunate man, having exhorted him to a particular repentance of his manifesto, or having called for a retraction or disavowal of the accusations contained in it. They were so intent upon points more immediately connected with orthodoxy of faith, that they omitted pressing their penitent to the only declaration, by which he could make any satisfactory atonement to those whom he had injured. Pp. 269. 273.

In his dispatch of May 21, 1685, Barillon informs his master, that there were great difficulties in the way of establishing the Catholic religion in England. That on occasion of the accession of James, there was, besides the affairs of the non-conformists,

Another great embarrassment, at present in all the oaths that were taken by protestants of every description: they swear to acknowledge no other head of the church of England than the king of England: nevertheless it is notorious that the king himself acknowledges another head of the church, and does not believe himself to sustain that character. This occasions contradictions difficult to be reconciled. The smallest relaxation of the penal laws will be regarded by the zealous protestants, as an opening for the complete establishment of the catholic religion. The essential reason of this is, that the catholic religion was formerly the religion of the state, and established by the laws as they were enacted under Queen Mary. The church of England was established by the laws made against the catholics during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. If these laws were abolished, or if they were suspended, the ancient religion would again become the religion of the state, would resume its original rights, and its original powers, which even authorise it to persecute the other sects, as was done in the days of Queen Mary. All these particulars will form matter of deliberation in the parliament, unless the business of the royal revenue should be speedily finished, and the king of England should come to a determination to dissolve or to prorogue the parliament immediately afterwards, and to take upon himself the execution of such resolutions as he should think expedient.

He adds in a subsequent dispatch,

The king of England appears to me, to do all in his power in favour of the catholics, entrusting them with the principal employments in the war department, and giving subaltern commissions to all who offer themselves. It is difficult to conceive to what degree complaints have been made on my lord Dumbarton's appointment as commander in chief of all the troops in Scotland, and that Talbot has been entrusted with the conduct of those in Ireland. It is plainly foreseen that by insensible degrees the catholics will have arms in their hands; this will be a very different condition from that state of oppression in which they have hitherto been held, and it will give a prodigious mortification to zealous protestants: they perceive clearly, that the king of England will accomplish the rest when it shall be in his power.

We could with pleasure indulge ourselves and our readers with other extracts: and indeed, our opinion is, that this work is peculiarly favourable to extracts: many passages of it deserve great praise; others are less satisfactory. The Appendix is highly interesting: but we do not penetrate the reasons for keeping back such letters of the French king's agents, &c. as Mr. Fox copied, although they refer to times later than those included in Mr. Fox's chapters, here published. If there be any design of giving them to the public, it should be announced: if not, can we be otherwise than mortified, when informed that Mr. F. thought their contents well warranted the labour of the copyist, yet the information they contain is to remain and continue unimproved, and unimproveable?

Douce's Illustrations of Shakspeare.

[Continued.]

Having in the present volume, pp. 40-53, given some account of the first volume of this interesting book; we now proceed to bring our readers acquainted, in a similar way, with the contents of the second.

King Hen. VI. part II. act 3. sc. 3.

King Hen. O beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong siege unto this wretch's soul.

It was the belief of our pious ancestors, that when a man was on his death-bed the devil or his agents attended in the hope of getting possession of the soul, if it should happen that the party died without receiving the sacrament of the eucharist, or without confessing his sins. Accordingly in the ancient representations of this subject, and more particularly in those which occur in such printed services of the church as contain the vigils or office of the dead, these *busy meddling fiends* appear and with great anxiety besiege the dying man; but on the approach of the priest and his attendants, they betray symptoms of horrible despair at their impending discomfiture. In an ancient manuscript book of devotions, written in the reign of Henry the sixth, there is a prayer addressed to saint George, with the following very singular passage: "judge for me whan the moste hedyous and damnable dragons of helle shall be redy to take my poore soule and engloute it in to theyr infernall belyes."

Shakspeare, who in many instances has proved himself to have been well acquainted with the forms and ceremonies of the Romish church, has, without doubt, on the present occasion, availed himself of the above opinion. Whether this had happened to that pre-eminent painter, who, among the numerous monuments of his excellence that have immortalized himself and done honour to his country, has depicted the last moments of Cardinal Beaufort with all the powers of his art, cannot now be easily ascertained. He has been censured for personifying the fiend, on the supposition that the poet's language is merely figurative; with what justice this note may perhaps assist in deciding. Some might disapprove the renovation of popish ideas; whilst others, more attentive to ancient costume, and regardless of popular or other prejudices, might be disposed to defend the painter on the ground of strict adherence to the manners of the times.

Mr. Douce subjoins two prints copied from ancient engravings on wood; on one of which various fiends surround the bed of a dying man; and on another an angel is represented on one side of the bed of a person yielding up the ghost, and a demon on the other. This latter, says Mr. D.

Is copied from an engraving in wood by an unknown artist of considerable merit; and from the striking semblance which it bears to the picture of our great painter above alluded to, much cannot be hazarded in supposing that he might have taken some hints from it, as it is well known that he collected many prints with the view of making such use of preceding excellence as the most exalted genius will ever condescend to do.

The print (where, however, no fiend appears,) which most resembles the admirable painting of the death of *Cardinal Beaufort* by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, is the frontispiece to the second part of Hen. VI. in Tonson's edition of Shakspeare's works, 8vo. printed in the year 1714. The position in which *Beaufort* lies on his couch, and the manner in which the spectators stand round, much resemble the arrangement in the admirable picture of our great artist. The mechanical construction of the piece was probably supplied by this print, which is very much at *Mr. Douce's* service, if he shall think fit to apply for it at our publisher's.

King Rich. III. act 1. sc. 1.

Glo. He *capers* nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute.

The question with Doctor Johnson is, whether it be *war* that capers, or *York?* and he justly remarks that if the latter, the antecedent is at an almost forgotten distance. The amorous temper of Edward the fourth is well known: and there cannot be a doubt that by *the lascivious pleasing of a lute*, he is directly alluded to. The subsequent description likewise that Richard gives of himself is in comparison with the *king*. Dr. Johnson thought the image of *war capering* poetical; yet it is not easy to conceive how *grim-visaged war* could *caper in a lady's chamber*.

We must recollect that "*grim-visaged war*" had "SMOOTH'D HIS WRINKLED FRONT," before he presumed to "caper nimbly in a lady's *chamber*;" and dressed in the habiliments of peace, had "hung up his bruised arms for monuments." This last expression was derived no doubt from the suspending of his shield, sword, gauntlets, helmet, spurs and banner, over the monument of a deceased warrior.

King Rich. III. act 2. sc. 3.

2 *Cit.* Ill news by'r lady; *seldom comes the better.*

Well might the author of the book quoted by Mr. Reed say "that proverb indeed is auncient," as will appear from the following

curious account of its origin, extracted from a manuscript collection of stories compiled about the time of king Henry the Third.

We should have been glad if *Mr. Douce* had told us where this MS. is preserved. We translate the Latin quotation which he gives from it. "There was a certain abbot who allowed his monks three messes. The monks said, "this man does not provide sufficiently for us; let us pray that he may be speedily removed." Whether their prayers were heard, or however it happened, the abbot died.—Another came in his place, who allowed them only two messes. The monks, angry and vexed, exclaimed, "now have we more cause than ever to pray for a change, for this man has abridged our allowance." At length the second abbot breathed his last, and a third succeeded, who took away the messes which his predecessor had left. The monks enraged cried out, "this is the worst of all, he perfectly kills us with meagre diet, let us petition heaven to take him from among us." One of the brotherhood differed in opinion with them, and advised them rather to pray that his days might be lengthened, and that he might be spared long to govern them. The rest astonished demanded a reason for the unaccountabe advice he gave. Says he, "the first was a bad one, the second worse, and the third worst of all; it is to be feared that in case he should follow the others, another may come worse still, who may absolutely kill us with hunger." Hence comes the proverb, "*Seilde comed se betere.*"

Timon of Athens, act 4. sc. 3.

Tim. The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves
The moon into salt tears.

Some difficulty has arisen in the course of the notes on this passage to account for the manner in which the sea could despoil the moon of its moisture and change it into saline tears. It has been judiciously remarked by one of the commentators, that we are not to attend on these occasions merely to philosophical truth, but to consider what might have been the received or vulgar notions of the time: yet no example of such notions applicable to the present occasion has been produced. The following may perhaps serve to supply this defect, and to establish at the same time the genuineness of the text: "The moone gathereth deawe in the aire, for she printeth the vertue of hir moysture in the aire, and chaungeth the aire in a manner that is unseene, and breedeth and gendereth deawe in the utter part thereof." Bartholomæus *de propriet. rerum*, lib. viii. c. 29.

It should seem that this passage has been misconstrued, owing to an inversion of phrase in the location of the words. "Resolves the moon," i. e. *the moon resolves*. The meaning of the passage is, perhaps, this,—*The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge the moon resolves into salt tears.* If the attraction of the moon be the cause of the tides, much more may it occasion the vapours of the sea to rise; or the surge of the sea, when, dashing against the rocks, the spray is resolved — separated, into *tears*. Mr. Tollett proposes to read for "the moon," "the *main*"—that is, *the main land.*

Antony and Cleopatra, act 2. sc. 4.

Ant.——— ——-and his quails
Ever beat mine, *inhoop'd* at odds.

It may be doubted whether quail-fighting was practised in Shakspeare's time, though Dr. Farmer appears to have thought so; but when our poet speaks of their being *inhoop'd*, he might suppose that Cæsar's or Antony's quails, which he found in Plutarch, were trained to battle like game cocks in a *ring* or *circle*. Hanmer plausibly reads *incoop'd*, but no change is necessary. Quail combats were well known among the ancients, and especially at Athens. Julius Pollux relates that a circle was made in which the birds were placed, and he whose quail was driven out of this circle lost the stake, which was sometimes money, and occasionally the quails themselves. Another practice was to produce one of these birds, which being first smitten or filliped with the middle finger, a feather was then plucked from its head: if the quail bore this operation without flinching, his master gained the stake, but lost it if he ran away. The Chinese have been always extremely fond of quail-fighting, as appears from most of the accounts of that people, and particularly in Mr. Bell's excellent relation of his travels to China, where the reader will find much curious matter on the subject. See vol. I. p. 424, edit. in 8vo. We are told by Mr. Marsden that the Sumatrans likewise use these birds in the manner of game cocks. The annexed copy from an elegant Chinese miniature painting represents some ladies engaged at this amusement, where the quails are actually *inhoop'd.*

The print here given is a neat engraving in outline.

Romeo and Juliet, act 3. sc. 1.

Rom. O! I am fortune's fool!

"I am always running in the way of evil fortune, *like the fool in the play*," says Dr.

Johnson. There is certainly no allusion to any *play*.

Romeo means here that he is *fooled*, i. e. tricked by fortune: he had slain "Tybalt that an hour had been his kinsman," and was therefore obliged to fly from Verona, from his bride.

We give the note on the word *alligator*, and confess that the derivation of it is equally new to us and convincing.

Romeo and Juliet, act 5. sc. 1.

Rom. An *alligator* stuff'd———

Our dictionaries supply no materials towards the etymology of this word, which was probably introduced into the language by some of our early voyagers to the Spanish or Portuguese settlements in the newly discovered world. They would hear the Spaniards discoursing of the animal by the name of *el lagarto*, or the lizard; Lat. *lacerta*; and on their return home, they would inform their countrymen that this sort of crocodile was called an *alligator*. It would not be difficult to trace other corrupted words in a similar manner.

We shall next present our readers with a very curious and interesting dissertation on the word *wassell*; in which Mr. Douce displays a wide scope of reading, and a thorough knowledge of his subject.

Hamlet, act 1. sc. 4.

Ham. Keeps *wassell*—

As the whole that appertains to this ancient, and, as connected with convivial manners, interesting word, lies scattered in various places, and has been detailed by writers whose opinions are extremely discordant, an attempt seemed necessary to digest within a reasonable compass the most valuable of the materials on the subject. There cannot be the smallest doubt that the term itself is to be sought for in the well-known story of Vortigern and Rowena, or Ronix, the daughter of Hengist; the earliest authority for which is that of Walter Calenius, who supplied the materials for Geoffrey of Monmouth's history. He relates that on Vortigern's first interview with the lady, she kneeled before him, and presenting a cup of wine, said to him, "lord king, *wacht heil*," or in purer Saxon *wæs hæl*; literally, be health, or health be to you! As the king was unacquainted with the Saxon language, he inquired the meaning of these words; and being told that they wished him health, and that he should answer them by saying *drinc heil*, he did so, and commanded Rowena to drink. Then, taking the cup from her hand, he kissed the damsel and pledged her. The historian adds, that from that time to his own the custom remained in Britain, that whoever drank to another at a feast, said *wacht heil*, and he that immediately after received the cup answered *drinc heil*. Robert of Brunne, in translating this part of Geoffrey of Monmouth, has preserved a curious addition to it. He states that Vortigern, not comprehending the words of Rowena, demanded their meaning from one of his Britons, who immediately explained to him the Saxon custom as follows:

"This es ther custom and ther gest,
Whan thei are at the ale or fest,
Ilk man that lovis qware him think,
Salle sav *Wosseille*, and to him drink,
He that bidis salle say, *Wassaile*;
The tother salle say again, *drink haille*.
That sais *Wosseille* drinkis of the cop,
Kissand his felaw he gives it up;
Drinkheille, he sais, and drinks thereof,
Kissand him in bourd and skof.
The king said as the knight gan ken
Drinkheille, smiland on Rouewen,
Rouwen drank as hire list,
And gave the king, sine him kist.
There was the first wassaille in dede
And that first of fame yede
Of that wassaille men told grete tale,
And wassaille whan thei were at ale
And drinkheille to tham that drank
Thus was wassaille tane to thank."

An old metrical fragment preserved by Hearne in his glossary to Robert of Gloucester's chronicle, carries the practice of wassailling much higher, even to the time of saint Alban in the third century:

"In that tyme weteth welle,
Cam ferst wassayle and drinkehayl
In to this londe, withowte wene,
Thurghe a mayde, brygh and schene
Sche was cleput mayde Ynge."

The chronicler proceeds to relate a story of this Ynge, who quitted Saxony with several others of her countrymen on account of hunger, and, arriving in Britain, obtained of the king as much land as she should be able to cover with a bull's hide. She afterwards invited the king and his nobles to a feast, and *giving him wassel*, treacherously slew him, her companions following the example by murdering the nobles. By these means she obtained possession of the whole kingdom, which was from her afterwards called *Yngland*. This statement is unworthy of notice in an historical point of view, being manifestly a corrupt account of the arrival of Hengist, as related by Geoffrey of Monmouth. But the story of Vortigern is not improbable, and has at least furnished the origin of the words *wæs hæl* and *drinc hæl*; as used at convivial meetings in this country; for whatever may have been said or imagined concerning any previous custom of health-drinking among the Saxons or other German nations, it is certain that no equivalent term with our

wassel is to be found in any of the Teutonic dialects.

Among other valuable remarks that have already been made in some notes on this word by Messrs. Steevens and Malone, it has been observed that the *wassel* bowl was particularly used at the season of Christmas, and that in process of time *wassel* came to signify not only meetings of rustic mirth, but also general riot, intemperance, and festivity. In the eleventh volume of *Archæologia*, the learned Doctor Milner has exhibited and described an ancient oaken cup, formerly belonging to the abbey of Glastonbury, which with great probability he supposes to be of Saxon times, and to have been used for wasselling. In the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. i. p. 217, there is an account, accompanied with an engraving, of an oaken chimney-piece in a very old house at Berlen near Snodland in Kent, on which is carved a wassel bowl resting on the branches of an apple-tree, alluding, probably, to part of the materials of which the liquor was composed. On one side is the word WASSHEIL, and on the other DRINCHEILE. This is certainly a very great curiosity of its kind, and at least as old as the fourteenth century. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, in his will gave to Sir John Briddlewood a silver cup called *wassail*: and it appears that John Duke of Bedford, the regent, by his first will, bequeathed to John Barton, his maitre-d'hotel, a silver cup and cover, on which was inscribed WASHAYL. During the Christmas holidays these wassel-bowls were often carried from house to house by the common people with a view to collect money. There are, besides, other significations of the word *wassel* that deserve to be noticed. These are, 1. A drinking song sung on the eve of twelfth-day. 2. A custom of throwing toast to apple-trees for the purpose of procuring a fruitful year; which, says Mr. Grose, who has mentioned this practice in his Provincial Glossary, seems to be a relic of the heathen sacrifice to Pomona. 3. The contents of the wassel-cup, which were of different materials, as spiced wine or ale, with roasted apples and sugar, mead, or metheglin, &c. There was also what was called *wassel* or more properly *wastel-bread*, which may be deserving of particular notice, as there is much diversity of opinion among those who have mentioned it. Bishop Lowth, in his life of William of Wykeham, had supposed that the term was derived from the *wastell, vessell or basket in which the bread was made, or carried, or weighed*; an etymology which is with great reason contested by Dr. Milner in his paper on the Glastonbury cup. The latter writer is of opinion, that during the times of wasselling a finer sort of bread was provided, which on that account was called *wassel-bread*; and other persons had already conceived that the bread in question took its name from being dipped in the wassel-bowl. As a preliminary objection to these conjectures it must be observed that the genuine orthography of the word is *wastel*, and not *wassel* which is undoubtedly a corruption, and has led to much misconception. The earliest instance in which mention is made of wastel-bread is the statute 51h Henry III. entitled *Assisa panis et cerevisiæ*; where it is coupled with the *simnel bread*, which was made of the very finest flour, and twice baked. It appears from the same statute that *wastel-bread* was next in fineness to the simnel, and is described as *white bread well baked*. There does not seem therefore any reason for concluding that the wastel bread was in *particular*, but in *general use at all seasons*. We are told by Hoveden the historian, that at an interview which took place between William king of Scotland and Richard the first, at Northampton, a charter was granted to the Scottish monarch, in which it was agreed, that, "whenever he should be summoned to the English court for the performance of homage, his daily allowance, among other things, should consist of twelve simnels and as many *wastels*. In Matthew Paris's history of the abbots of Saint Alban's, p. 141, it is said of the abbot; "solus in refectorio prandebit supremus, habens *vastellum*." It is surprising how Mr. Watts the editor should misconceive the meaning of this word so much as to call it a *canopy*; nor is it indeed much less extraordinary that Dr. Milner, who is so well skilled in ecclesiastical antiquities, should have supposed it to signify a *wassel-bowl*. The regulation is general and it had escaped the learned writer's recollection that wasselling was of a particular season; for it could not be applied in its subordinate sense of revelling or rioting, to so grave a person as an abbot. The doctor might have been misled by the authority of Mr. Blount in his edition of Cowel's law dictionary, where the conjecture on the part of Mr. Somner, that the wastel bread might have been derived from *pastillus*, is termed *unlucky*; but as it is presumed, without sufficient reason, although it may not be the exact origin of the expression. Chaucer, speaking of his Prioress, says:

> "Of smale houndes hadde she that she fedde
> With rosted flesh, and milk, and *wastel-brede*."

We cannot suppose that these animals would have been regaled with a food which was set apart for particular festivities, but rather with what was to be procured at all times, though of a more delicate and expensive nature. In short, what seems to be the most probable original of this much disputed word is the French *gasteau* anciently written *gastel*, in the Picard language *ouastel* or *watel*,

and signifying *a cake*; a name which might with great propriety have been applied to this sort of bread on account of its superior quality, in like manner as the *simnel* bread was so termed from the Latin *simila* the finest part of the flour. The cake-like form, too, of this kind of bread seems to be alluded to in the following extract from the register of William of Wykeham, which has been quoted by Bishop Lowth for a very different, but, as it is submitted, inapplicable purpose: "Octo panes *in wastellis*, ponderis cujuslibet wastelli unius miche conventualis," *i. e.* eight loaves in the form of *wastels* or cakes, the weight of each being that of a conventual manchet. And to conclude this part of the subject, in the old French language the term *wastelier* is used for a pastry-cook or maker of *wastiaux*, where it is not likely that there could have been any connexion with our *wassel* in its Saxon and legitimate construction. What the heralds call *torteauxes*, in reality little cakes, from the French *tourte*, were likewise termed *wastels*, as we learn from the old book on coat armour ascribed to Dame Juliana Bernes, the celebrated abbess of Sopewell near Saint Albans.

The *wassel songs* were sung during the festivities of Christmas, and, in earlier times, principally by those itinerant minstrels who frequented the houses of the gentry, where they were always certain of the most welcome reception. It has indeed been the chief purpose, in discussing the present subject, to introduce to the reader's notice a composition of this kind, which is perhaps at the same time, to be regarded as the most ancient drinking song, composed in England, that is extant. This singular curiosity has been written on a spare leaf in the middle of a valuable miscellaneous manuscript of the fourteenth century, preserved in the British Museum, Bibl. Reg. 16, E. viii. It is probably more than a century older than the manuscript itself, and must have been composed at a time when the Norman language was very familiar in England. In the endeavour to translate it some difficulties were to be encountered; but it has been an object to preserve the whole and sometimes literal sense of the original, whilst from the nature of the English stanza it was impossible to dispense with amplification.

An Anglo-Norman Song.

Seignors ore entendez a nus,
De loinz sumes venuz a wous,
Pur quere NOEL;
Car lem nus dit que en cest hostel
Soleit tenir sa feste anuel
A hi cest jur.
Deu doint a tus icels joie d'a nurs
Qi a DANZ NOEL ferunt honors.

Seignors jo vus di por veir
Ke DANZ NOEL ne velt aveir
Si joie n'm;
E repleni sa maison,
De payn, de char & de peison,
Por faire honor
Deu doint a tuz ces joie d'amur.
Seignors il est crié en lost,
Qe cil qui despent bien et tost,
E largement;
E fet les granz honors sovent
Deu li duble quanque il despent
Por faire honor.
Deu doint a.
Seignors escriez les malveis,
Car vus nel les troverez jameis
De bone part:
Botun, batun, ferun gruinard,
Car tot dis a le quer cuuard
Por faire honor.
Deu doint.
NOEL beyt bien li vin Engleis
E li Gascoin & li Franceys
E l'Angevin:
NOEL fait beivre son veisin,
Si quil se dort, le chief enclin,
Sovent le jor
Deu doint a tuz cels.
Seignors jo vus di par NOEL,
E par li sires de cest hostel,
Car bevez ben:
E jo primes beurai le men,
Et pois apres chescon le soen,
Par mon conseil.
Si jo vus di trestoz *Wesseyl*
Dehaiz eit qui ne dirra *Drincheyl!*

Translation.

Lordings from a distant home,
To seek old CHRISTMAS we are come,
Who loves our minstrelsy:
And here unless report mis-say,
The grey-beard dwells; and on this day,
Keeps yearly wassel, ever gay,
With festive mirth and glee.
To all who honour CHRISTMAS, and commend our lays,
Love will his blessings send, and crown with joy their days.*
Lordings list, for we tell you true;
CHRISTMAS loves the jolly crew
That cloudy care defy:
His liberal board is deftly spread
With manchet loaves and wastel bread,
His guests with fish and flesh are fed;
Nor lack the stately pye†.

* These two lines seem intended in the original as a kind of burden or chorus at the end of each stanza; but as they only intrude upon the measure, the translation were perhaps better without them.

† It was the custom at this time to serve up at entertainments peacock and pheasant pies, the forms of those elegant birds being externally preserved, and much pomp bestowed on their appearance. See what has been already said on this subject in vol. i. p. 472.

Lordings, you know that far and near
The saying is, "Who gives good cheer
And freely spends his treasure;
On him will bounteous heaven bestow
Twice treble blessings here below,
His happy hours shall sweetly flow
In never-ceasing pleasure."
Lordings, believe us, knaves abound;
In every place are flatterers found;
May all their arts be vain!
But chiefly from these scenes of joy
Chase sordid souls that mirth annoy,
And all who with their base alloy
Turn pleasure into pain.
CHRISTMAS quaffs our English wines,*
Nor Gascoigne juice, nor French declines,
Nor liquor of Anjou:
He puts th' insidious goblet round,
Till all the guests in sleep are drown'd,
Then wakes 'em with the tabor's sound,
And plays the prank anew.
Lordings, it is our host's command,
And CHRISTMAS joins him hand in hand,
To drain the brimming bowl:
And I'll be foremost to obey,
Then pledge me, sirs, and drink away,
For CHRISTMAS revels here to-day,
And sways without control.
Now WASSEL to you all! and merry may ye be!
But foul that wight befall, who DRINKS not HEALTH to me!

A correspondent has favoured us with a closer translation of this Christmas *wassel* song, which we here insert; requesting our readers to compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 798, where they will find some account of Christmas Festivities in Britain.

Lordings give us hearing due,
From far we come to visit you,
In search of CHRISTMAS gay:
For in this palace, we were told,
He would his annual revel hold
Upon this happy day.
Kind Heaven shall add the bliss of Love's delights,
To all who honour CHRISTMAS' *festive rites.*
Lordings I warn you, you shall see
That merry CHRISTMAS will agree
With joy alone.
Fill'd is his house, his cupboards stor'd,
Bread, flesh, and fish, bedeck his board,
Honour to do
Where Heaven shall add the bliss, &c.
Lordings the world around reports
That he who largely spends in sports,
And frequently
Does the high honours to his friends,
Double receives to what he spends
Honour to do.....*Where Heaven, &c.*
Lordings repel the envious mind;
Such you will never never find,
Hearty and true:
The sour, the crabbed, and the queer,
Forbid them every entrance here
Honour to do.....*Where Heaven, &c.*
CHRISTMAS drinks deep of English wine
Gascoigne, and Claret, rich and fine,
With Anjou gay:
CHRISTMAS supplies his neighbour's bowl,
Until he sleeps, and nods his jowl,
Oft in a day..... *Kind Heaven, &c.*
Lordings, I charge in CHRISTMAS' name,
And by our hosts, who charge the same,—
Drain the deep glass:
I set th'example,—first I quaff,
Then each one drink his liquor off—
The word I pass—
And when I instant drink *wasseyl*,
Ill fare who answers not *drinkheil!*

On the subject of *drinking of healths*, (deemed by antiquaries a *northern* custom) if any thing could make us suspect the genuineness of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, it is the universal practice of drinking healths which appears in them, and the freedom with which wine, prohibited by *Mahomet*, is drank publicly, even by the *Commander of the Faithful* himself.

With respect to *wassel-bread*, we can introduce to *Mr. Douce*, (for extended as his reading is, perhaps the book is unknown to him,) a work written by La Bruyere-Champier, physician to Francis I. of France; intituled "Joannis Bruyerini cibus medicus, sive de re cibariâ libri XXII; omnium ciborum genera, omnium gentium moribus et usu probatâ, complectentes." He mentions many curious circumstances incidentally; for instance, in his chapter (IX. lib. VI.) enumerating *panis varia genera*, he tells us of a sort of sweet cakes of which Francis I. was very fond, "*gauffros vocant*. Fiunt ii panes lautissimi, medullâ tritici, aquâ, vinoque albo diligenter macerceratâ, agitatâque: deinde ovorum luteis pluribus adjectis, saleque modico, et saccharo: illinuntur vero ferramenta oleo aut butyro. Hæc panificia secundas mensas (*the second course*) ornant procerum ac magnatum. Franciscus, Galliarum rex, eo genere plurimum delectabatur. Quamobrem ex argento conflari jusserat instrumenta quibus coquuntur." Here we are admitted to the tables of the great in *Francis's* days, and

* This is a stubborn fact against the opinion of those who maintain that wine was not made in England. See the controversy on this subject in *Archæologia*, vol. iii.

observe the taste and delicacy of the gallant monarch. But notwithstanding the silver utensils in his bake-house, the era of Francis was replete with grossnesses which could not be endured in our times. The confectioners, says La Bruyere, in great cities, and those belonging to the establishment of noblemen—"quique sunt addicti famulitio procerum aulicorum, videmus panificia facere inenarrabili subtilitate atque elegantiâ: ita enim lasciviunt et in tritici farinâ tam varie ludunt. Etenim præter materiæ singularem varietatem, artificium adhibent mirificum, quo fit ut non sapore tantum, sed et aspectu delectent. Alias *(placentas nempe)* fingunt oblongâ figurâ, alias sphæricâ et orbiculari, alias triangula, quadrangulaque; quædam ventricosæ sunt. Quædam pudenda muliebria, aliæ virilia (si diis placet) repræsentant: adeo degeneravere boni mores, ut etiam Christianis obscœna et pudenda in cibis placeant. Sunt etenim quos cunnos saccharatos appellitent." Lib. vi. cap. 7. In his notes on King Lear, p. 156, Mr. D. has quoted a part of this passage, from Legrand's *Vie privée des François*, tom. ii. p. 268, who quotes from Champier.

But we return to wassel-bread. Immediately following the first passage quoted, our author goes on—"Sed alio genere maximè gaudet universa Gallia, præcipue illo solemni quadragenario. Id autem panificium in pistrinis dulciariis frequentius fit. Subigitur sedulo attritatur farina triticea a furfuribus diligenter secreta, cribro pollinario, deinde butyrum admiscetur. Interdum verò, quando per religionem licet, lutea ovorum adjici videmus. Hos panes in triquetram figuram fingunt pistores. Vulgus *gasteros et* GASTELLOS appellat, et callidulos"—We have quoted from this author the more largely, because we conceive he is not so well known as he ought to be. *Rabelais* cites him. He lived at that point of time when the luxuries of the new had not wholly superseded the dainties of the old world; when honey yet held a doubtful conflict with sugar: *Bruyerinus* seems partial to honey; and stigmatizes the innovating spirit which would substitute the former for the latter. Lib. x. cap. 8. "Non esset mellis auctoritas in esculentis minor quam sachari, *nisi ubi nascerentur*: verum quoniam plerumque ventri ac gulæ *domestica* surdent, his navigandum ad Indos ut saccharum habeant; mel fere ultro sese porrigit; at exotica condimenta magis placent." Again in the chapter following—"Saccharum vice mellis usurpatur, id maximas in medicorum scholâ excitavit controversias; quæ tandem Lusitanorum Hispanorumque et navigationibus et negotiationibus cessasse videntur." The course of trade and the operations of commercial policy are irresistible. The present ruler of France has yet to learn that commerce can baffle the schemes of cabinets as easily as heretofore it settled medical controversy. Sugars, the produce of the British colonies, and manufactured in London, *to our certain knowledge*, find their way into the heart of France, and no doubt appear in a variety of forms on the table of Buonaparte himself, notwithstanding his blockading of Britain, and shutting his ports to neutrals. "Superiori seculo ex Alexandriâ in nostram Galliam invehebatur navibus; nunc ex Hispaniis et Lusitaniâ comportatur. Fingitur in metas et turbinatos grumos. *Panes* vulgus vocat." We still call them sugar-*loaves*, and they yet preserve the conical form of the ancient *meta*.

Hamlet, act 5. sc. 1.

2. *Clo.* If this had not been a gentlewoman, she should have been bury'd out of Christian burial.

We have here a manifest satire on the partial verdicts of coroners' juries, where the suicide has been above the common condition of life. Judge Blackstone has hinted at them in his Commentaries. Nothing, however, but the partiality is reprehensible; the rest is an amiable tenderness towards the living, calculated to resist a law that justly deserves to be abhorred for a savage and impotent revenge so far as it regards the dead.

Mr. D. here surely mistakes. The treatment of the body of a *felo de se*, is not intended as "revenge *upon the dead*." The law intends to deter the *living* from the commission of suicide, by disgracing the bodies of self-murderers. The genius of the law in no case intends *vengeance*; the punishment of the guilty is meant as a warning to others. Whilst the law, however, stands as it now does, the conduct of coroners' juries has ever struck us as reprehensible. The jurymen are bound to give a true verdict according to the evidence they shall hear. *Tenderness* can never sanction the violation of an oath. If the law of suicide be wrong, alter it

but whilst it continues law, let it be executed. We can no more tolerate a *dispensing power* in a juryman than in a king.

Mr. Douce's illustrations terminate with the 272d page of this volume, and the next seven give us some additions to the notes; but previously to our offering any remarks upon them we will present our readers with an original illustration or two.

Merry Wives of Windsor, act 3. sc. 3.

"And smell like Bucklersbury in simple time." Dr. Moffet who died in 1604, in his "Health's Improvement," p. 96, has the following passage. "But here a great question ariseth whether sweet smells correct the pestilent air, or rather be as a guide to bring it the sooner into our hearts? To determine which question, *I call all the dwellers in Bucklersbury in London* to give their sentence; which only street (by reason that it is wholly replenished with physic, drugs, and spicery, and was daily *perfumed* in the time of the plague with pounding of spices, melting of gums and making perfumes for others) escaped that great plague brought from Newhaven, whereof there died so many, that scarce any house was left unvisited: 21,530 only in London, anno 1563."

Taming of the Shrew, act 3. sc. 2.

Gremio. Quaff'd of the muscadel, and threw the *sops*
All in the sexton's face, having no other reason,
But that his beard grew thin and hungerly,
And seem'd to ask him *sops* as he was drinking."

Sandford in his Genealogical History, b. 6, ch. 4, p. 478, reciting the marriage ceremony of *Philip and Mary*, quotes a collection of ceremonials in the herald's college—"After mass, wine and SOPPS were hallowed, and delivered to them both."

The recipe here given for making men seem like horses or asses, from Scot's *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, where Shakspeare might have seen it, is the real property of Baptista Porta.

This ingenious recipe is certainly *not* the property of *Baptista Porta*; for it appears among several such in *Albertus Magnus's* tract *de Mirabilibus Mundi*. Now Albertus died *anno* 1280; Porta in 1515. We are not aware of the trick put upon *Dr. Cooke* by *Polymetis Spence*.—Here we must, however reluctantly, take our leave of Mr. Douce's very ingenious work.

Petit Tableau; ou, Elémens de la Constitution, des Lois, du Gouvernement, &c. —A small Epitome; or Elements of the Constitution, Laws, Government, &c. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Adapted to the Capacity of Youth, with an English Translation of the most difficult Words at the Bottom of each Page. By N. Wanostrocht, L. L. D. Author of several Works relative to the Instruction of Youth. pp. 250. Price 4s. 6d. Vernor, Hood and Sharp. London, 1802.

This is another production from the indefatigable pen of Dr. Wanostrocht, of Camberwell, to whom the rising-generation is so much indebted for the pains he has taken in dedicating his hours of leisure from the severe attention of arduous duties, to their improvement and instruction.

That the present, or at least a similar work, should not have been undertaken before, will appear a matter of surprize to many of our readers; for, after the first elements of education, what, can be more appropriate than to instruct youth, in the knowledge of the constitution of their own country; which could so easily have been accomplished by an abstract of the greater work of the learned Blackstone; who seems to have pointed out to those who have the care of our younger branches, the absolute necessity of such species of instruction, by the following words, not unaptly chosen by the worthy doctor for his motto: "I think it an undeniable position, that a competent knowledge of the laws of that society in which we live, is the proper accomplishment of every gentleman and scholar; an highly useful, I had almost said essential, part of liberal and polite education."

This work is divided into four parts; the first treats of the Rights of Persons—the second of the Rights of Things—the third of Private Wrongs—and the fourth of Crimes and Public Injuries. It is preceded by a short historical detail of the establishment of the English constitution; of the Unions of Scotland and Ireland with England, and with other matters analogous to the subject. The rest the title sufficiently explains.

We translate the preface as it will enable our readers to judge of the author's intentions

"There is," says Montesquieu, "one nation where political liberty is the direct object of its constitution."—That, undoubtedly, is the English nation; and it is to the goodness of that constitution, the result of time and experience, that it owes the state of grandeur and prosperity which it has now attained.

It is therefore useless to shew here how important it is to be acquainted with such an excellent constitution, especially in an age and among a people so enlightened as this is. In reality, without that knowledge, it is in vain to pretend to understand the history of one's own country, or to join, in sensible conversation, with an inquisitive foreigner wishing to be informed of the laws, government, &c. of a country the civil liberty of which has for a long time been the admiration and envy of neighbouring nations.

The author of this small volume has long perceived that young people of every description were in want of a book which combining at once the most important objects might be an easy acquisition to every capacity; a book which without being too voluminous, should sufficiently explain the elements of the constitution, the formation of the laws, &c. of the country that gave them birth, and which undoubtedly must be so much the more interesting to them, as they may hope to be, and in fact as they may become, members of the legislative body. Such is the immediate object of the plan of the work now offered to the public. The author has solely attended to what peculiarly concerns the most important branches of the constitution, and has endeavoured to use the most natural and proper order to communicate to young minds notions suitable to their age relating to the government and police of the state;—the rights and functions of the sovereign power;—the houses of lords and commons;—the persons appointed to preserve order;—the means which are employed to repress those who disturb the public peace by any attempt against the state, or who may otherwise annoy the public tranquillity and safety of families by crimes and misdemeanours;—the various punishments which they incur;—the different courts of justice;—the officers who are entrusted with their administration;—their particular functions;—the rules which are observed in the administration of justice both in civil and criminal cases.

In order to facilitate so essential a study, and encourage young people to translate into their mother tongue, articles which necessarily ought to interest them more than stories, fables, bon-mots, &c. the most difficult words are translated at the bottom of each page.

The author is far from claiming the merit which may be found in this work, he has only been at the trouble of reading, selecting, connecting, digesting, translating and often of copying. Any industrious person might have done the same, and perhaps with better success, but he could not resist the desire of being useful, and co-operating as much as possible in the instruction of youth; and in short, of making them sensible not only of the constant advantages which are enjoyed under the auspices of such an admirable constitution, but that through industry, application to study, and good conduct, they may aspire to, and may even attain, as many others have done, the highest honors and first places under government, whether civil or military. The satisfaction of having succeeded will amply reward the author's labours, who has by no means any pretensions to fame. He is perfectly aware of the little value set on compilers; but he enjoys the gratification of having accomplished through the sole motive of public good, what so many others have attempted for the sake of interest or vanity.

It is evident, then, that this little work owes its appearance, to the laudable intention of impressing on the minds of youth the great superiority "the best constitution that ever human wisdom framed"* enjoys over every other form of government; an idea that, in the present aspect of affairs, cannot be too often nor too strenuously reiterated; for were Blackstone alive, he would have painted in terms still more energetic the necessity for inculcating a thorough knowledge of our government, to those who will inevitably be called forth at no distant period to protect (and perhaps to bleed for it in the field of battle!) the last chapter that remains of the Jurisprudence of civilized Europe, the only abode of Freedom and of Security from the ruthless attacks of inordinate ambition:

Happy Britannia! where the Queen of Arts,
Inspiring Vigour, Liberty abroad sends unconfin'd,
E'en to thy farthest cots!

This performance is executed in a manner that will not detract from the author's reputation, well-earned by his former works. He has been assisted in the undertaking by John Bowles, Esq.† and he returns him thanks for "the great pains he has so kindly taken towards its success." It is, by permission, inscribed without an atom of the verbose pomposities of flattery, to her Royal Highness the

* Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox's *Hist. James II.*

† Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 513. Vol. II. p. 244.

Princess Charlotte of Wales; and we hope it will prove a source of patriotic improvement not merely to the Dr.'s own establishment,* but to all other schools. We understand that an edition in our own language has been some time preparing.

A Letter to the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on a Subject connected with his Bill, now under Discussion in Parliament for Improving the Situation of Stipendiary Curates. pp. 19. Price 1s. Hatchard, London. 1808.

Sir,—Having lately had my attention called to the bill you have recently introduced into Parliament "for making more effectual provision for the maintenance of stipendiary curates," and to the letter you have submitted to the public† for the purpose of explaining and recommending it, I have been much pleased with observing a disposition, on your part so zealously professed, to maintain the respectability, and support the influence, of the established church. On this account I am encouraged to hope that any proposal, which may have for its object this purpose at which you aim, will always be well received, on your part, from any quarter, and will be favoured with a fair and just portion of your attention.

. . . . . .

The class to which I allude, is that of perpetual curates, including under the title those, who officiate at chapels of ease under rectories, and also those, who serve parish churches under the impropriations, and who are supported by stipends from the impropriators. It is my wish to urge, that granting the reasonableness of your interference in behalf of the common stipendiary curates, it is on many accounts far more reasonable to attempt something in favour of those I have just mentioned.

. . . . . .

The history of perpetual curacies under lay or spiritual impropriators may thus be briefly sketched. It is a well known part of church history, that the monasteries and religious houses formerly obtained possession of a great number of advowsons to clerical preferments, and, appropriating to themselves the revenues which belonged to them, had the duties performed, remissly and negligently, by some of their poorer members. Abuses of this kind were so gross and so frequent, that the legislature on several occasions interfered. In particular, by statute 4 Hen. IV. it was enacted that "in every church appropriated, there should be some secular person ordained perpetual vicar, canonically instituted and inducted, and covenably endowed by the discretion of the ordinary." Thus the ministers, who officiated at these despoiled churches, were no longer persons connected with the religious houses, nor left subject to their discretionary bounty, but had certain portions of the tithes and glebe regularly assigned to them: and thus were formed and endowed our present vicarages. It happened, notwithstanding, that, in some cases, either from particular favour to some religious houses, from respect to their poverty, from their proximity to the church, or from some such causes, this law of endowment was not carried into effect, and the permission was still conceded to supply the church with some of their own members. At the dissolution of the monasteries, these appropriated revenues, having the charge of supplying the cure annexed to them, were transferred to lay possessors, or to spiritual persons, as bishops, and colleges, and cathedral churches. The new possessors were of course unable to supply the church themselves, as the religious houses had done by their own members. They therefore engaged curates for the purpose at certain stipends; and, as these have not been removeable at the will of the ordinary, they have been styled, by way of distinction, perpetual curates.

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The condition of providing an officiating minister for the church always accompanied the property. It was annexed to it by the nature of the tenure, and was in no circumstance separable from it. How then was this condition to be fulfilled? not, surely, by allowing the same fixed stipend, without any possible alteration, in any eventual circumstances; for this could never effect the purpose intended: but by allowing such a suitable stipend, always varying with the prices of the times, and proportioned to it, as might ensure, without fail, a competent maintenance for the officiating minister.

The number of these throughout the kingdom is far from inconsiderable; and, in a very large proportion of them, owing to the complete inadequacy of the present payment for the support of a resident minister, the clerical duties are performed by persons resident in other parishes. Increase these stipends so as to suffice for the entire maintenance of a minister (residence being made of course a necessary condition) and you will secure at once a very large number of additional resident ministers.

* The new establishment Dr. W. has lately erected, we understand, has accommodations for 150 scholars, on the largest and most convenient scale.

† Vide Literary Panorama, Vol. IV. p 209.

Critical Essays on the Performers of the London Theatres, including general Observations on the Practice and Genius of the Stage. By the Author of the Theatrical Criticisms in the Weekly Paper called the News. Small 8vo. pp. 287, 8s. Boards. Hunt. 1807.

If we were asked for a concise opinion of this work, we should say of it, what has been said of many other works; it contains some things that are good, many that are bad, and more that are indifferent. It is a compound of false and correct taste; kneaded together with an unusual quantity of egotism, metaphysical reasoning, and strained, and far-fetched similies. Elliston is the god of the author's idolatry: he says,

I consider Mr. Elliston, not only with respect to his versatility, but in his general excellence, and in the perfection to which he has brought some of his characters, the greatest actor of the present day .....Mr. Kemble is certainly an actor of consummate study; Mr. Cooke has a genius natural and powerful, though confined; and Mr. Pope is an excellent miniature painter. Let every body possess his due honours. It is my firm conviction, that if Elliston possessed the fine countenance of Mr. Kemble, he would instantly outshine him in every body's opinion, even in the character which Mr. Kemble at present calls his own. Mr. Kemble's studiousness damps his enthusiasm; Mr. Elliston's enthusiasm overcomes his study: if the one has more judgement, the other has more genius. Mr. Cooke, like Elliston, is a greater comedian than tragedian: and in his peculiar walk undoubtedly displays a firm and original step; but neither in comedy nor tragedy is he at the height of the drama, for he is confined to hypocrisy and sarcasm. As to Mr. Pope, he is, as I have said before, a very excellent artist: Mr. Elliston, at least as far as I know, is no artist at all. They are therefore at issue: there are no points of comparison between them.

Kemble's affected, and vicious pronunciation, which certainly calls for strong censure, is, upon the whole, treated with more severity than justice, by this writer. On the other hand, his strictures on Liston, and Emery, exhibit a large portion of correct taste, and of critical acumen. We incline to give the author full credit for "speaking freely" what he "freely thinks;" a merit of no mean estimation, in this age of venal dramatic partiality. We have heretofore noticed what credit is to be attached to news-paper Theatrical Criticisms, as they are called. And, indeed, how can any impartial account be expected, when it is notorious that there is scarcely an editor of a news-paper now-a-days but who enters the theatre *in forma pauperis*, having a card of admission for *self and co.*—independent of his connexions with play-makers, actors, &c. who are obliged not only to court, but even sometimes to pay him. He praises or censures just as interest or prejudice dictates, not as rational, manly criticism demands—Hence many a good production has been banished from the stage to make room for trash that disgraces literature—not to mention our *German* Pizarros; our *pilfered* Castle Spectres; our *Joe Miller* Cabinets, *cum multis aliis*, whose *treasury* ordeals, by means of continual puffing, absolutely frightened poor Arthur Murphy from finishing two or three pieces he had commenced—"No, no," said this veteran, a little while previous to his death, to a friend who expostulated with him on his not completing them—"no, "no; the public taste, has quite changed "since I first begun them—none of my "productions would stand the least chance "now—I'll e'en leave them, unfinished, "as they are."—No doubt he blushed that such *things*, generally speaking, as have been latterly produced, and nicknamed* comedies and tragedies, should pass for standards of national taste; nor could he debase his judgment, else he might have written pieces like them by the score, and soon have outnumbered Lopez de la Vega himself. As for ourselves, we shall continue in the track we have hitherto pursued; alike unconnected with either managers, or players, and their parasite dependents; we shall present real, candid, and unbiassed opinions, at least, determined to praise where merit claims, and to censure without asperity or prejudice; we shall

Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.

We coincide completely in the author's reflections on the gross, not to say disgusting, impropriety of the assumption of male attire by actresses, as reiterating sentiments which the Panorama has strenuously avowed in support of public decency.

* Such things indeed one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so equivocal!

We doubt not, but he has witnessed what he describes; the indelicacy of the subject, however, has led him into an indelicacy of style which forbids us from *verbatim* transcript of his sentiments.

The English are not yet surfeited, like the French or the Neapolitans, into an indifference for female shapes, because their women have not UTTERLY *divested themselves of clothing*; they are therefore extremely fond of those stage exhibitions of necks and legs, which can conveniently supply the common deficiency of the sight, and at the same time [as some of them fancy!] leave the national character of their women uninjured. This passion is so well understood by foreigners, that an *Italian* woman, who sung in this country the other day, [Madame Catalani] advertised in the Opera bills a new scene, purposely added to introduce her in male attire. But is it not INFINITELY DEGRADING to an *English woman*, to a woman of that nation so famous for the delicacy and domestic importance of its females, to stand in the gaze of a thousand eyes, divested of her becoming concealments, and imitating the appearance and actions of a sex, to whom she is always most lovely when most unlike? A slave in a West Indian market could scarcely undergo a more humiliating exhibition. What a charming homage to genius! How complimentary to the powers of the actress!

It will be answered me by the admirers of this personal display, "that it is very *possible* for a woman to be perfectly virtuous, and yet to dress in men's cloaths." If *perfect virtue* with women consists in the mere preservation of what is called their honour, I will agree with them as to the possibility; but, I refer them to the biography of our most famous actresses. By the indifferent or the jovial it will be exclaimed, "Zounds, why what, the deuce would you expect in an actress?" Why, I would expect them to have some regard for the profession they have adopted, some of that spirit which induces a very cobler, whatever may be his temper or disposition, to do nothing that shall disgrace his calling. *It is notorious to every body, that the profession of the stage has been rendered disreputable by the manners and habits of its members: every individual performer should lend the assistance of example to rescue it from contempt,* if it be merely for the sake of his or her associates.

Aye! Mr. Critic, we wish they would; then would they undermine the judgement of the poet, who has very sarcastically remarked, that

> PLAYERS are MIRRORS, made for men to see,
> How *bad* they are, how *good* they ought to be.

Rousseau is still more severe, and with justice too;* but, hoping the "ladies and gentlemen of the theatre" will pay attention to this author's hint, and speedily begin the work of reformation, we proceed in our extract:

Let the actress, who is fond of displaying her person in male attire, never forget, that the applause which she gains in such a dress cannot possibly carry with it any thing of *respect*: the more vehement it is, the more is it an acknowledgement of a *very lamentable familiarity in the performer, and of a very gross kind of gratitude on the part of the audience.*

I have introduced these observations into the present article, not because I mean to apply the whole of their inferences and exemplifications to Miss Duncan, but because I have felt peculiarly interested in the future fame of the *best lady* our comic stage possesses, and have not a little lamented to see her increasing fondness for male attire. It will be objected perhaps, that an actress cannot help appearing in what the manager wishes; but even then to *appear*, and to provoke attention by an appearance full of display are very different things: I have seen both Mrs. Henry Siddons, and Miss Smith in male attire, but whenever I have seen them so dressed, they have always given as little as possible to the public eye.

Here the writer criticises this "*best lady's*" choice of dress, in a manner which for the credit of our audiences, we *will* hope is unfounded; if not—the taste and the morals, the sentiment and the delicacy, of the public, are at as low an ebb as that of the performer.—In what stronger language can censure be conveyed?

Miss Duncan has, what many other actresses have not, a respectability to lose. It requires but a little exercise of her good sense to persuade her, that to *strut about in all the insolence of a military coxcomb, to slap the jovial fellows on their backs, to rap out oaths with a twang, and to imitate drunken lobby loungers* is not the surest way to preserve either her own delicacy or the respect of others. She may become a very gay sort of something like a man, but she must forget herself first; and in proportion as she does this, she will forget something very ingenious and very pleasing."

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* What are the qualities which the player acquires by his employment? A mixture of baseness, dissimulation, ridiculous pride, and a littleness, which fits him to represent every kind of personage, except the noblest of all, that of Man, which he forsakes.—*Rousseau.*

Hints to the Bearers of Walking Sticks and Umbrellas. Illustrated by Six Engravings. 8vo. pp. 32. price 2s. 6d. Murray, London, 1808.

In recto decus is the motto chosen for the plate which serves as a frontispiece to this humorous and not uninstructive trifle. Happy is the man who can appeal to his own conduct in proof of its advantages, in his walks through life: whether it be his lot to jostle in the crowded city, or to enjoy more convenient elbow room in rural perambulations.

Our author, determined to avail himself of the sanction of antiquity, attributes the invention of the walking stick to Adam, who "when weakened by sickness, or *by age*, might at first have leaned on the shoulder of Eve"—but surely, good man, the case is quite as credible, that Eve when weakened by age might have leaned on the shoulder of Adam. Milton seems to have been of this opinion when he describes our primitive great sire as the supporting elm, and our first mother as the dependent vine. We grant, however, that the walking stick is an antient invention: and had our author consulted us, we should have advised him to have ornamented his page with a few Hebrew words, as he has done with Greek; nothing strengthens the cause of walking sticks so much (we appeal to the wearers of them) as proofs of their relation to early antiquity. We expected, that as Adam was the father of the walking stick, Eve would have been honoured with the contrivance of the umbrella; especially as this might have been proved, by a reference to the lightest umbrella known, that made of ostrich feathers, by the Boshuannas of South Africa. We even venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that Eve's first umbrella was no more than a bunch of these feathers tied to Adam's walking stick; and in commemoration of this invention it is that our ladies retain the ostrich feathers, placing them on their heads, though the walking stick they resign to the gentlemen.

In China and Hindoostan our author finds traces of the umbrella; he might have found figures of it, as an attendant on Royalty among the sculptures at Persepolis; and if the learned Mr. Harmer be not mistaken, King David, among the Hebrews, had his umbrella also. After these much further fetched examples, the mention of umbrellas by Juvenal and Martial is modern, and near at hand: consequently not equally applicable to this recondite subject.

We cannot possibly accompany this writer through his systems of reflections, axioms, and demonstrations: we recommend it to the attention of all peaceably inclined bucks, and beaux; they may learn by it what miscarriages to avoid, what mishaps to prevent, what misdeeds and misfortunes, a little foresight may usefully guard against, and we shall be happy to discover the PRACTICAL advantages arising from the pamphlet before us in the more correct motions of our fellow citizens, in walking, turning, and proceeding, wherever called, by business or by pleasure. Those who will not profit by purchasing the pamphlet, we advise at least strongly to retain the motto already alluded to, which we repeat, in order to fix it more firmly in their memory—*in recto decus.*

On the Propriety of preaching the Calvinistic Doctrines, and the Authorities for that Purpose. A Sermon, preached at Leicester, May 20th, 1807, at the Visitation of the Reverend Archdeacon Burnaby; by the Honourable and Reverend H. Ryder, A. M. Rector of Lutterworth. pp. 38. price 1s. 6d. London, Payne, 1808.

IN a great part of this discourse we coincide heartily; as for instance,

The articles of the church of England.—On the doctrine of the Trinity, on the incarnation and atonement of Christ, on justification by faith, on the insufficiency of human effort, and the indispensable assistance of the Holy Spirit, they lay down a plain, precise, and authoritative decision: upon the doctrine of predestination, however satisfactorily the sentiments of our church may be collected from other works published under her sanction, they speak with a cautious reserve, and conclude by referring a point so controverted to the only genuine authority, the word of God.

But when the reverend preacher uses expressions so very liable to be mistaken, as the following, we cannot but wish he

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had guarded them by judicious explanation.

It is our business to point out the means, by which they may regain the privilege of baptism, remission of sins; to shew them that, having been made members of Christ, they should believe more heartily in him; that, having been born of the Spirit, by more earnest prayer they should draw down his assistance, repent of what is past, and amend in what is to come. They may thus, among the "many that are called," "walk worthy of their vocation," among "the few that are chosen," "make their calling and election sure," and become *again*, what they were once *made* at baptism, *inheritors of the kingdom of Heaven.*

We know, sufficiently well, that there is a sense of the words "Kingdom of Heaven," more correct than that in which they are popularily taken. We know, too, that by *inheritors*, our reformers, and translators of the Bible intended *participators*. They are not answerable for fluctuation in the meaning of words, since their time; but, a modern divine, in treating a subject which required discrimination, would do well to consider it.

We are surprized too, that our author should consider the sermon on the Mount, in St. Matthew, as a continued discourse: it is, evidently, a selection of passages from the discourses of Jesus combined into a specimen of his manner of teaching. The preacher observes,

The minister, who makes this summary of the Gospel, the groundwork and standard of his preaching, will avoid two errors of dangerous consequence to genuine Christianity. He will neither, by omitting the corner-stone upon which the building rests, convert the Gospel into the baseless fabric of Heathen morality; nor will he, by dwelling upon dark and doubtful intimations of divine decrees, render it a speculative and unfruitful theory.

He would on the contrary lay the foundation of all his preaching in the grace of God. He would make them experimentally sensible of their own personal need of a Redeemer, by dwelling upon the daily or even hourly proofs of sinfulness, which even the best of us display or experience. He would then expatiate on the wonders of redeeming love, the incarnation of the Son of God, his life and doctrine, his death and resurrection; and he would thus apply this astonishing scheme of divine benevolence to its object, by representing our conditional admission, through faith and repentance, to a share in the merits of Christ's atonement, and by shewing our ability to fulfil these conditions only by the aid of the Holy Spirit. To obtain that end, he would never omit to urge the necessity of frequent and earnest prayer, and thus prepare the instructed Christian "to add to his faith" all the qualities of evangelical holiness.

The text is Titus ii. 11, 12, 13.

Serious Attention to personal Holiness, and Soundness of Doctrine considered, in a Sermon, preached June 1, 1808, at the Visitation of the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, D. D. Archdeacon, in the Parish Church o St. Martin, Leicester, and published at the request of the Clergy. By the Rev. Thomas Robinson, A. M. Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester. pp. 37. price 1s. London Hatchard, 1808.

The text is 1 Tim. iv. 16.

We should have been glad if the preacher, discoursing *ex cathedra* to the clergy, had so far exercised his learning as to have examined the grammatical construction of his text. We confess ourselves not completely satisfied with the intermixture of singular and plural which it presents. "Take heed unto thyself, and to the doctrine, continue in *them*—[what *them*?] for in doing this—thou shalt both save thyself, and them that hear thee." If the sentence "continue in them," refer to the previous advice, to *meditate*, &c., there might have been no harm in hinting at diligent study as a mean of promoting stability in sound doctrine.

Waiving further remark, we shall introduce a few sentiments of this divine's discourse: we are pleased to see him appeal to the articles and to the *homilies*: those too much exploded, *old-fashioned* documents. We wish they were more favourite among both clergy and laity: when that disposition prevails, we shall think it a good sign for both church and state.

Having laid the foundation of the Christian religion in the recovery of the sinner to God from his "sad condition, his extreme guilt, his total depravity, and his intire inability to contribute any thing to his own recovery," Mr. R. strongly insists on "the atonement of the Saviour," and "the strong and mighty energy of the Spirit." But he guards against the abuse and misapplication of his doctrine by observing that,

A spurious christianity has been set up, which explodes all expectation of divine grace, and leaves man in his state of depravity and misery without a sanctifier and without a comforter. The cry of enthusiasm has been raised against all who profess a dependence on divine assistance, though they speak no other language than that of all our reformers. My reverend brethren, I am not pleading for the wild reveries and presumptuous boasts of visionaries and fanatics. I stand in abhorrence of those arrogant claims to extraordinary inspiration, which have been advanced by some designing or deluded men. But let us not relinquish the truth, because it has been perverted, or be deterred by any opprobrious names from maintaining our own principles. In other words, let us not be ashamed of being consistent churchmen.

We should clearly understand what are the distinct provinces assigned to faith and to good works. The necessity of both is generally acknowledged; but the church of Christ has been harrassed and divided by some unhappy disputes, respecting the place which they should occupy.

No protestant should forget that our forefathers separated from the church of Rome, chiefly for their abhorence of the doctrine of human merit and of justification by good works. Let us not revert to those corrupt principles, which they resisted at the peril of their lives. We of the church of England should remember, with what pious care and holy zeal the framers of our articles and liturgy guarded against the fatal error of placing the least reliance on the righteousness of man, and how clearly they have established the doctrine that "we are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by faith, and not for our own works or deservings." Yet with the wisdom, strength, and perspicuity, for which these eminent men were distinguished, they have well guarded the doctrine from abuse, maintaining that "albeit good works, which are the fruits of faith, and follow after justification, cannot put away our sins, and endure the severity of God's judgment, yet are they pleasing and acceptable to God in Christ, and do spring out necessarily of a true and lively faith, insomuch that by them a lively faith may be as evidently known, as a tree discerned by the fruit."

We would urge the following advice with all our power:

Let us study the writings of those holy men, the Fathers of the church, who laid our foundations; that we may know what are the real principles of our ecclesiastical constitution; and, imbibing their spirit, we shall be valiant for the truth, and rise, like them, superior to all opposition.

Kathleen, a Ballad, from an ancient Irish Tradition in the Valley of Glandilough, County of Wicklow. By John Edwards, Esq. 4to. pp. 20. Price 2s. Chapple, London, 1808.

TRADITION in Ireland as elsewhere has preserved the remembrance of events that otherwise would have been buried in complete oblivion. When relating to religious persons they have often been the occasion, in succeeding ages, of observances for which little rational cause could be assigned. And not seldom do the benefits expected by votaries, differ essentially from those which the story would lead an unprejudiced auditor to expect. From the pamphlet before us, we learn that St. Keivan was a holy man, who to avoid the caresses of a young woman, his lover, worked himself a bed in the face of a mountain, hanging over a river; but, inaccessible as he thought his retreat, love discovered a way to it, and the saint saw the damsel looking into his cave: at which he was so vexed that he gave her a push, and she fell into the water. He prayed however, that she might not be drowned; and he afterwards saw her floating, and singing in dulcet strains. Now, what there is in this story, that should lead to the belief that this cave has the miraculous property of preserving in childbed the life of every woman who ventures into it, exceeds our conjecture. Yet we learn that many females venture on the dangerous experiment.

This poem is an effusion in obedience to friendship: though not always correct as to language, or dignified as to phrase, yet it has merit, and the form of the versification being prescribed, must be considered as a disadvantage to the author.

Mr. E. has done right in placing the old Irish air, which is both pretty and plaintive, before it. We commend the preservation of whatever may acquaint us intimately and correctly with our ancestors; and for this reason we desire those who take traditionary tales for the subjects of their verse, to adhere as nearly to the story as they can. Would not a collection of such tales immortalize another Ovid? This ballad does not admit of extract. Mr. E. is also author of a tragedy entitled Abradatas and Panthea.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Mr. Southey has been employed eight years on a History of Portugal, arranged under three different heads: Portugal, Portuguese Asia, and Brazil. Each part in itself forms a complete whole, and has no other connection than that of relating to the same people. The History of Brazil is the last in chronological order; but as public curiosity is now particularly directed towards that country, the author intends to put it to press immediately.

A History of Portugal, in the Portuguese language, will shortly appear in three small volumes.

The second volume of the History of Sussex, and the concluding volume of the History of Leicestershire, which were burnt at Mr. Nichols' late fire, are again put to press.

In the press, and will be published in the Spring, of 1809, elegantly printed in one volume royal quarto, and a few copies in imperial quarto, an Account of the Kingdom of Nypâl; comprising a particular description of its geography and topography: Illustrated with a Map, and embellished with various engravings, from drawings made by A. W. Devis Esq. This publication is taken, with the permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, from a memoir of the embassy, deputed in 1793, by the Marquis Cornwallis (then Governor-general of British India) to the court of Câtmondû: written originally by Colonel William Kirkpatrick, the British Envoy on that occasion, and prepared for the press, by Lawrence Dundas Campbell, Esq. This work is recommended to the notice of the public, as the account of a country singularly interesting, not only from the beauty of its scenery, the uncommon salubrity of its climate, the variety and value of its physical productions, the character and customs of its people, and the peculiarity of its government, but also from its contiguity to the British dominions in Bengal; and more particularly from the circumstance of its being at present a blank in our maps of Asia; and though partially noticed, having never yet been described by an European, or even any Asiatic writer. The above work is printing uniformly with Symes's embassy to Ava, Turner's to Tibet, and Lord Valentia's travels in India (now in the press.) The price of the small paper will not exceed three guineas, and the large four guineas and a half.

The Rev. Mr. Bicheno has in the press a new and enlarged edition of the Signs of the Times, with a second appendix on the present aspect of public affairs, which will be published in the course of the present month.

An Antidote to the Poetical works of the late Thomas Little, Esq. being an exposure of the sophistry and plagiarism of that publication, is preparing for the press.

In the press, a new edition enlarged, in octavo, of Ludlam's Introduction to the Mathematics, with an appendix, by W. Fever, Superintendant of the Philosophical Institution, Bristol.

In the course of this month will be published, a Supplementary volume of *Birds* to Barr's edition of Buffon's Natural History. The proprietors of that work have engaged a literary gentleman to collect all that has been discovered in ornithology of an interesting nature since the death of Buffon, and for that purpose procured the splendid edition of his work, lately published by Sonnini, in 114 volumes. From this has been selected every article of importance, or of curiosity from the additions of Sonnini, and J. J. Virey. Several new plates of rare birds will accompany the volume, the contents of which will bring down the era of discovery in this interesting branch of Natural History to the present day.

Soon will be published, Theodore; from the French, after the manner of Paul and Virginia.

Delworth, a Novel, by Mr. Southwold.

A volume of Critical Notes and Observations, explanatory of the four gospels, and founded on circumstances peculiar to our Saviour and the Evangelists will shortly be published.

Dr. Glasse is about to publish another edition of the New Testament with Burkett's observations, to be comprised in a large octavo volume; containing such parts of the commentary as are most necessary for the explanation of the text, with short Annotations.

The History and Antiquities of Cleveland by the Rev John Graves, is nearly completed at press, and will be ready for publication immediately. Owing to the great advance in the price of paper, printing, &c. since the proposals were first published, and there being an increased number of pages, and many additional Engravings, the price to Non-Subscribers will be advanced.

Mr. Nicholson's New Chemical Dictionary will appear in a very short time, in one large volume, 8vo.

A Collection of Farces and other After-pieces, as they are performed at the London Theatres, will shortly be published; designed to form a Supplement to Mrs. Inchbald's British Theatre.

The Rev. David Blair, Editor of the Class Book, is engaged on a new English grammar.

Mr. Crabb has in the press a second part of

this work, called the Preceptor and his Pupils; in which a comparison is made of the syntax of all languages, and special rules, dialogues, exercises, and examinations, are given of the English language.

An edition of *Musæ Seatonianæ* will appear this month, containing the poems which have obtained the annual prize, founded by Mr. Seaton, at the University of Cambridge, from the first institution of the premium in 1750, to the present time.

Mr. Skurry is printing a volume of Poems, on rural and descriptive subjects.

Mr. Mayne, author of the Poem of Glasgow, has in the press the Siller Gun, a poem in four cantos: founded on an ancient custom of shooting for a silver gun, given as a prize to the best marksman among the corporation of Dumfries. The poem will be illustrated by notes and a glossary.

The Rev.——Bland intends to publish another volume of Tales, in the course of the year.

Mr. William Chapman, of Newcastle, has in the press and nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on the Progressive Endeavours to improve the Manufacture and duration of Cordage, with a discussion on the means of causing Ships to ride at Anchor with greater safety.

The Rev. Mr. Furness, of Pontefract, Northumberland, is about to publish by subscription, a Treatise on Land Surveying, for the use of schools, to be called The Practical Surveyor.

Mr. Allnutt, of Henley, has announced A General History of Inland Navigation of England and Wales, by the various existing Navigable Rivers and Canals; accompanied by Maps of each, with account of the Trade, Profits, Capital, &c. It will be published in twenty-five parts, at 7s. each, and the first part will appear in January next.

It is intended in the ensuing winter, to commence a Classical Journal, to be continued quarterly, which will contain original Essays, Remarks, and Communications, on subjects of classical literature, in English, Latin, French, and Italian. It will be undertaken by a member of the University of Oxford, and several distinguished Scholars of both Universities have promised their aid and active co-operation.

Mr. Parkes has for some time been engaged in revising the Chemical Catechism, in order to accommodate every part of that work to the new facts lately developed by the highly interesting and truly important dicoveries of Mr. Davy. A new Edition (being the 3d) thus amended, and with other very considerable addjtions, is in the press, and will be ready for publication in the course of the next week.

In the press, and in a few days will be published, under the Patronage of, and dedicated to, the King, Part I. of the First Volume of a Chronological Series of all the most valuable, scarce, and faithful English Translations, in Poetry and Prose, from the Greek Poets and Prose Authors, (several never before printed,) with selected and new Notes, entirely English; Corrections, Prefaces, Lives, Maps, and Heads from Antient Statues, Busts, Gems, Medals, and Paintings; Chronological and Mythological Tables, &c. By Francis Lee, A. M. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Member of the Asiatic Society, &c.—The Work is printed in Royal Octavo, on a fine Wove Paper, and with new Types, in double Columns, compressing several Volumes into one. The Works of the different Authors may be had separately, as they are printed; or in Sets, arranged in Chronological Order. This First Part contains a Translation of Hesiod's Works and Days, and Theogony; with Notes, a Preface and Life; illustrated with a Bust, and Chronological and Mythological Tables. The next Work of this Series, speedily to be published, in English, is the whole of Pindar's Odes in Celebration of Victors in the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmean Games, not one fourth of which have ever been published. The new Translation by a Person of Eminence, illustrated with a Bust, Life, and Notes.

A new edition of the Greek Text of Herodotus, carefully corrected from the edition of Wesselling and Reitz, is now printing at the University Press, Oxford, and probably will appear early in October next. This will be speedily followed by "Porti Lexicon Ionicum," a work which has long since been extremely scarce and expensive; it is intended to be printed uniformly with the Herodotus, and to be adapted to the various editions of that Author.

In the course of this month will be published, in three Volumes, crown 8vo. beautifully printed by Bensley, and embellished by upwards of Forty Portraits of the Persons mentioned in the Work, a new edition, revised and corrected, of Memoirs of Count Grammont, by Count H. Hamilton: with Notes and Illustrations.

At the press, and almost ready for delivery: A Revoluçam de Portugal. Tragedia. Dedicada a inseparavel memoria dos Portuguezes pellos seos legitimos senhores, e Reys da Caza de Bragança. Por I. A. C. H.

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LITERARY PROPERTY.

A bill proposing to extend the property of literary copyright from fourteen years to twenty-eight, on the condition of publishers delivering *(eleven)* copies to public institutions, has lately been brought into the house of commons; but, at the request of the booksellers and printers has been postponed till the next session of parliament.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum,
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

SMALL-POX.

Bill, as amended by a Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, to prevent the Spreading of the Infection of the Small-Pox.

WHEREAS the inoculation of persons for the disorder called the Small-Pox, according to the old or Suttonian method, cannot be practised without the utmost danger of communicating and diffusing the infection, and thereby endangering, in a great degree, the lives of His Majesty's subjects; therefore, from and after the first day of August next, no medical practitioner or other persons shall inoculate patients for the small pox within the distance of three statute miles, from the utmost boundary of houses adjoining to each other, of any city, town, hamlet or village of the United Kingdom in which there are ten houses adjoining to each other, under the penalty of forfeiting fifty pounds for every such offence, to be recovered before two magistrates, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, to be levied, in case of conviction, upon the goods and chattels of the offender; and half of such penalty shall go and be paid to the informer, and half towards the establishment of a fund for the relief of any poor person or persons who may happen to be taken ill of the infectious small-pox, in the parish in which such offence shall have been committed; and which fund shall be at the disposal of the clergyman and churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the said parish for the purposes aforesaid. And further, the words "small-pox hospital" or "pesthouse" shall be written or printed in large and legible characters, to be affixed upon some conspicuous part of the house or houses so employed in or occupied for that purpose, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to be levied and applied in like manner as hereinbefore directed, for his, her or their neglect in doing the same.

In case any person or persons shall be taken ill of the infectious small-pox in any city, town, hamlet or village in which there shall be ten houses adjoining to each other, then and in such case the person or persons so taken ill shall be removed by their family or relations as soon as he, she or they shall be deemed fit by a medical person so to be removed, at their own expence, or in case they are deemed incapable of bearing the same by two magistrates of the district, at the immediate expence of the parish in which they are so taken ill; and which expence, together with all other reasonable charges, at the discretion of two magistrates of the district, shall afterwards be reimbursed by the parish or parishes to which such persons shall respectively belong, to some convenient and proper distance, such distance to be settled and appointed by a magistrate or magistrates of the district in which such case shall occur, and there be taken proper medical care of, on pain of forfeiting, by the occupier of the house in which such person shall be taken ill, the sum of five pounds for every such offence, such penalty or penalties to be levied and applied in the same manner as hereinbefore directed by this act; and the master, mistress, or principal occupier of any house or houses where such infected person or persons shall be taken ill, or to which he, she or they shall be removed by virtue of this act, and all persons whatever in the United Kingdom having at any time the infectious small-pox in his, her or their house or houses shall cause the words "small-pox here," written or printed in large and legible characters, to be fixed on some conspicuous part of his, her or their house or houses for so long as the infected person or persons shall actually continue within the same in an infectious state as a small-pox patient or patients, under the penalty of twenty pounds.

Every master or mistress or principal occupier of any house or houses situated within any city, town, hamlet or village in which there are ten houses adjoining to each other, shall within twenty-four hours after the same shall have come to his, her or their knowledge, inform the churchwarden or churchwardens, or overseer or overseers of the poor of the parish in which such house or houses shall be situated, of such infectious small-pox being in his, her or their house or houses, under the penalty of ten pounds.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no penalty or penalties contained in this act shall be levied within the space of two calendar months from the time of the party or parties being convicted of the offence for which such penalty shall be incurred; and if it shall appear to two or more magistrates that the infectious small-pox shall not have spread in consequence of any such offence, or neglect of any of the provisions or regulations contained in this act, but on the contrary that the communication of such infection shall have been effectually prevented by proper and sufficient means, then and in such case it shall be lawful for such justice of the peace or magistrates and they are hereby directed to remit the whole of any such penalty or penalties, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—ROYAL VISIT.—NEW GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 979.]

On Friday, June 3, Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Cumberland, and Cambridge, the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary and Amelia, and the Dutchess of York, were pleased to pay a visit to the British Museum, previous to the opening of the Gallery of Antiquities to the public. Her Majesty having been invited by the principal Trustees, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and several other Curators attended to receive Her.—An officer's guard was stationed in the great quadrangle to pay Her military honours: and every preparation was made suitable to the occasion. A little before one o'clock the Royal party arrived and were met at their coach doors by the Trustees and the principal Librarian, who conducted them through the whole range of the library of printed books into the gallery in which the Townleian collection of ancient sculptures and the antiquities obtained by our victorious arms in Egypt, are deposited, and thence into the room over the gallery where the Hamiltonian collection of ancient vases, &c. are now arranged.—After this they ascended the great staircase, walked through the rooms containing the artificial curiosities from the South Seas and other parts of the world, and through the library of manuscripts, where several curious specimens of ancient writings, splendid paintings, Royal letters, &c. were exhibited to them, and being arrived in the grand Saloon they partook of a collation. They then proceeded to the rooms containing the collection of Natural History, where Sir Joseph Banks together with the officers of that department had the honour to point out to them various of its principal curiosities. They left the Museum at about three o'clock, and expressed themselves highly gratified by their morning's entertainment.

We have here to observe that the new Gallery of Antiquities was opened on Monday the 20th of June to the public: and that according to some new regulations, more visitors than heretofore, will be admitted to a sight of the Museum, in the proportion of 48 to 27. While we cannot but commend the liberality of the Curators in thus facilitating the access to this noble repository, we must still lament that it cannot be altogether thrown open to the public, as is done in some of the similar establishments on the Continent. We are aware of the danger that might attend such free admission in so populous a metropolis as ours, which, more perhaps than any other, abounds in persons who value themselves on transgressing orders and regulations, and delight in mischief:* but we cannot help being of opinion that a small addition to the Establishment, enabling the Trust to station a supervisor in every second or perhaps every third room, would obviate this difficulty.

Those who have had opportunities of viewing the Gallery of Antiquities, speak very favourably of the arrangement: but none are satisfied with the manner in which the light is admitted on the beautiful articles of sculpture therein deposited, nor do they speak favourably of the dimensions, the width of the Townleian Gallery being by no means sufficient for viewing the statues, &c. at a proper distance. We do not find on enquiry that any of the principal artists in the kingdom were consulted when this great national work was proceeded upon, which, as the mischief cannot now be remedied, is seriously to be much regretted.

ANECDOTE OF CAPTAIN HOLLOWAY.

Captain Holloway, while on the Leeward island station, in 1787, commenced his acquaintance with his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, then captain of the Pegasus. The plainness and rigid honesty of his character soon attracted the notice of the Duke of Clarence, who allowed the blunt sincerity of his friend. He sometimes ventured to give that disinterested and manly advice, which too seldom reaches the ears of the great and powerful. On one of these occasions, when his Royal Highness had thought that the remonstrance of Captain Holloway savoured too much of quaintness, and a rigid attention to form, and was better adapted to the pulpit than a to man of war, the prince, after vainly remonstrating with the inflexible disposition of his friend, happened to observe a Bible, which remained open on the rudder head, "Why, Jack," he exclaimed, "you are always reading the Bible! are you going to write a commentary on it?"—"No, sir," replied Captain Holloway, "but the longer I read that book, the greater is my eagerness to return again to its perusal: I find in it all the principles of my duty; and among other things, *To put my trust in God, and not in any child of man.*"

* Upon our first visiting the *Bibliothèque du Roi* at Paris, a short time previous to the revolution, we regretted to the Librarian our deficiency in this respect, in comparison with the liberality of continental establishments, when he sarcastically replied: *Ah! Monsieur, on est trop libre dans votre pays!* This was accompanied with a profound bow, and a polite advance of *voulez-vous une prise, Monsieur*, offered from a beautiful gold snuff-box, which highly added to the effect.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WESTMINSTER.

A Report and Memorial of the Commissioners for making Improvements in Westminster, near Westminster-hall, and the Houses of Parliament, presented to the Lords of the Treasury, has recently been printed by order of the House of Commons. It states the improvements which have already been made, and those which are proposed. The former are sufficiently known. The amount of purchases made for the purpose of completing them is £102,314, 2s. 9d.

The remaining buildings and grounds which are proposed to be purchased, extend from the office of the Woods and Forests, in Great George-street North, inclusive, along King-street East, and by the Broad Sanctuary South, to the New Court House, and from thence West to Princes-street, with a proportionate depth. The estimated amount of the purchase of these buildings and grounds is £75,250, 2s. exclusive of £13,714. 0s. 2d. for the freehold interest of the Dean and Chapter, but this latter sum subject to an arrangement with the Dean and Chapter of a purchase for a term of years which would reduce the amount.

The Commissioners then proceed to state their plans for further improvement. The first of these is the building a new Exchequer behind the present buildings, and parallel to the River, for which purpose it would be necessary, in the first instance, to make good the line of ground next the River by an embankment. They suggest that if this plan is adopted, a convenient opportunity might be found for concentrating within the precincts of such a building, several public offices of importance, now scattered in different parts of the metropolis. They particularise the offices of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, Surveyor-General of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests, First Fruits Office, State Paper Office. They also suggest the expediency of transferring thither the College of Arms, and exchanging a new building for that purpose, for the scite on which the present College stands.

With respect to the appropriation of the ground to be purchased, they propose, in the first place, to give such a breadth to that part of King-street which points from the North Transept of the Abbey towards Whitehall, as may correspond with any future considerable enlargement of King-street (to clear the line of approach between the Banqueting-house and the North Transept). Upon the rest of the space between Great George-street, King-street, and the new Court-House, they propose there should be erected twenty-seven dwelling-houses of different rates, a large stable-yard, and a building to contain a tavern, coffee-house, and twenty sets of chambers; the whole ground to be let on building leases, for 99 years, with suitable covenants for building the houses, according to the prescribed plan. The rent to arise from this ground they estimate at £1,066, 10s. per annum, deducting from which an equivalent for the interest of the Dean and Chapter, estimated at £466, 10s. in the event of a lease from them instead of a purchase, there would remain to the public a net ground rent of £600. per annum, worth, in present money, £15,000. in addition to which the value of old materials is estimated at £4000.

The total amount of receipts by the Commissioners, including cash from the Treasury, sale of old materials, and the rent of new coffee-houses, is stated at £110,210, 18s. 10d. The payments for purchases, and to tradesmen, surveyors, clerks, &c. £110,200, 16s. 2d. leaving a balance of £10, 2s. 8d. Th outstanding demands for purchases, works, and other services, amount to £25, 068 6s. 3d.

The gothic alterations forming a front to the House of Lords meet with the most decided disapprobation; both in the House of Commons and out; it seems the author of these fantastic ornaments does not come forward to own them: suspicion attributes their origin to some lady's boudoir.

DIDASCALIA.

The two winter theatres have closed, and we have this month to notice the retirement from the stage of three actressess, two of whom we may denominate veterans of the theatric ranks, Mrs. Mattocks and Miss Pope; they have been upwards of half a century on their respective stages, the former at Covent-Garden, the latter at Drury Lane; both of them were excellent actressess, and have not left their equals behind them. The other is Mme. Storace, who has held the situation of a first *buffa*, as the Italians call it, for some years; and whose acting on the English stage will not be missed, though her singing was of superior merit. It is said his Majesty has granted a pension of £200 per annum to Mrs. Mattocks.

Some contemptible novelties have been brought forward for the benefit of several of the performers, which not being either for the benefit of the public or of common decency, we forbear to enumerate. The only favour they can expect from us, is silence

We have received from a correspondent the following letter on ill-timed plays, and Napoleon's *singing* and *dancing* subjects, whom he *permits* to remain in London, which we insert with pleasure, as coinciding with our opinion.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—I read with pleasure your last month's observations on theatricals; and indeed I think it of such importance that it cannot be placed in too strong a point of view: for if the grand object of the drama is, as our great bard has emphatically described it, "to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature, &c." the exhibition you mentioned must have a very sorry effect; and it redounds much to the credit of the summer minor theatres that some of their exhibitions, while their object is amusement, tend at the same time effectually to rouse the national spirit. If the sluggishness of our dramatic writers is such, that the managers must have recourse to pageantry and dancing for the entertainment of the public, surely there is matter enough in the *Arabian Nights*, the *Tales of the Genii*, *&c.* to supply the stage with *stuff* sufficient for pass-time, without having recourse to the selection of such historical facts, which, to say the least of them, evince a want of discretion in the managers; and, what I am more particularly afraid of is, that there is perhaps "more in this than meets the eye;" for, although the managers have no other view in these exhibitions than the interest of the theatre and the amusement of the public, yet may it not, in an indirect way, be the suggestion of some of the emissaries of that arch enemy of Europe (aye, and by his particular orders too), whose object ever was, and is, to sap the very foundation of British energy and British valour,—the only existing obstacles to his unbounded ambition? Indeed, who knows but the revival of that farce of our British Aristophanes, "the Mayor of Garratt" owes its origin to some such cause?* I must join also, in deprecating the prevailing taste of such shews and gewgaws in the higher ranks of society, which now descends by gradation to the lower classes: what would our Shakespeare have said, had he seen an Italian *scena* exhibited among the entertainments on the boards of a winter theatre? Surely such heterogeneous matter would have disgusted him, and would have given him a very mean opinion both of our taste and character. Indeed, when we see so many private concerts advertised for the benefit of such a number of *Signors* and *Signoras*, we cannot help observing, that degeneracy of British manliness, and that incipient effeminacy, which are imperceptibly the precursors to apathy and ruin. And here I cannot but offer my thanks to a noble and learned lord, for the spirited manner in which he expressed himself in his high official situation against that prevalent false taste and character for the *largo*, *grave*, and *adagio*, so much in unison with my own humble opinion; for, notwithstanding the authority of fashion, I cannot help admiring and even preferring "*Rule Britannia*," "*Hearts of Oak*," and some of the softer airs in Artaxerxes, and other admired English operas, when sung by a Billington, Dickons, Mountain, Braham, or Incledon, to all the dulcet *Arias* of a Metastasio, or of the more modern Italian writers. I incline to think too, that his lordship's observation has had the effect, in some measure, of checking that infatuated *mania* for every thing Italian, with which the higher classes had been infected. Perhaps the mischief is not confined to this; it may also have some influence on the politics of the Thuilleries;—these *ladies* and *gentlemen* are eagerly invited into the houses of the first families of rank and consequence in this country, which enables these visitants to behold every man in his true character; for, when John Bull becomes elated with the good things of this world, and speaks with that sincerity and openness of heart so congenial to his disposition, he exhibits himself in his *true character*, which we may reasonably apprehend these *inspectors* will on their return fairly or rather foully report to their master, who will thus be made acquainted with the disposition, abilities, and opinions, of the first people in the kingdom. This notion may appear to some as carrying conjecture too far; but, *when we consider the gigantic strides made in Europe by the machinations and craft** *of our inveterate foe, to which I conceive he is more indebted for his successes than to his soldiery*, surely it behoves us to be on our guard against every species of circumvention—Nor let it be forgotten, that the sly insinuations of these people may in some unguarded moment make a deeper impression on the minds of their hearers, youth especially, than more laboured reasonings, and may issue in prejudices which the demonstrations of sound argument and the inductions of moral and patriotic suasion may fail of effectually removing.

Hoping, Sir, you will still keep a sharp look out after those underminers of our ancient characteristic patriotism,

I remain yours, &c.

ANGLICUS.

* The application will be easily made by the discerning.

* We know of an instance of his craft in *espionnage* in the person of a spy who was even protected by this country, while paid by the Corsican for looking after some of our literary characters: although this fellow was known to be a *Septembriseur*, yet he staid here till the purpose of his master was answered, when he departed, and now rolls in a coach amidst the luxury of Paris: for it is only the *espions* and the military that are well paid by the emperor and king.—*Editor.*

MONUMENT TO LOCKE.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Mr. Editor,—With what grateful emotions does the enlightened mind contemplate its vast obligations to the benefactors of mankind? To those philosophers, scholars, and moralists, whose deep and laborious researches have so largely contributed to our mental culture? what secret stores of knowledge have they not unfolded? How many facilities of acquiring wisdom and science have they not furnished? How have they enlarged the faculties of the human mind? Grateful for the labours of such exalted characters, nations have vied with each other in doing them honor. What then is our surprise and regret, that the immortal John Locke, one of the greatest philosophers and best of men, that this or any other age or country ever produced, is in the land of his fathers neglected, unhonoured, and undistinguished, by any monumental pile. But can his name or his worth be forgotten? Or shall we be satisfied that the name of a Locke, should only be embalmed in our grateful recollections. That he should have been neglected for more than a century is at once matter of regret and astonishment.

To do justice to his exalted memory, and as a stimulus to others who labour in the mines of knowledge; and who are anxious for human improvement, to redeem the honour of our country, and prove to the enlightened world, our love of virtue, and sense of national obligations, at length we resolve to raise a monument to his fame. The committee for carrying into effect the above dignified object have through the channel of the newspapers published their intentions. Subscriptions of two guineas and upwards we understand will be received at the Literary Fund Office, the use of which has been generously offered to the committee for the purpose and where a model of the intended monument may be viewed by the public.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. &c.

AN ADMIRER OF LOCKE.

June 10, 1808.

P. S. The committee have also signified that each subscriber is to have an elegant engraving of the monument, and that subscribers of five guineas shall be presented with a medal executed by the celebrated Mr Bolton of Soho, with the head of Locke, and on the reverse a representation of the monument: subscribers of ten guineas the same in silver.

*** *We should be happy to receive any hints from our correspondents on the subject of the proper places for National Monuments,—are our Churches the only places proper for such commemorations?*

MEDICAL REPORT OF ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the remarkable vicissitudes of weather * which have prevailed during the last month, the general average of disease has continued to lessen. The most prevailing affections may be denominated *Fever*, affections of the chest, including *Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Inflamed Eyes, Bowel* complaints, *Water Brash* (a very common complaint in Scotland), *Rheumatism, Inanition, Insanity, Convulsions*, and (in private practice also) *Eruptive* diseases, particularly of the *face*, and especially in *females*, a predilection which would, doubtless, have been readily excused by the fair subjects of attack; *Wounds, Tumours*, and *Bruises*, from external accidents, as falls, blows, &c. I proceed, therefore, to the observations omitted in the last number, and remain, Sir,

Your's, &c.

New Kent Road, 18 June 1808. C. PEARS.

My last Report (on CONSUMPTION) was concluded with saying that the observations made were founded on nature, and supported by the most accurate observers of her laws; I shall therefore adduce some authorities to prove my assertion. Hippocrates says, in his 4th Aphorism, a slender and delicate diet is always dangerous in lingering diseases; and diet, reduced to extreme slenderness, is as full of peril as extreme repletion (1). — Aph. 5. The sick may offend in a slender diet, and thereby grow worse. — Aph. 22. Diseases, which proceed from evacuation, are cured by repletion. — Contraries are the remedies of contraries (2).—Celsus says (in his 15th Aph.) Hippocrates said, that he must needs succeed well in cures, that considers and understands such things as are common and proper (3).—Aph. 38. Whatever is contrary to custom is hurtful, whether it be hard or no. P. 250.—Aph. 24. In blood-letting, (!) the physician should not so much consider the age, as the

* Alternate and successive changes of heat and cold, fair and cloudy, wet and dry.—The thermometer (at a north window) has varied much—from 40 to 60. On the 17th, it was 53; on the 19th, 61—a rise of 8 degrees in two days. The barometer has generally varied every three days.

(1) The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and Sentences of Celsus, by Dr. C. J. Sprengell, §. 1. p. 4, 5.

(2) Sec. 2. p. 27.

(3) Ibid, p. 237. Aph. of Celsus.

strength of the patient (4); and even where it is attempted, he adds (Aph. 31), if it be red and pellucid, it must be immediately stopped (5).—Aph. 9. The best medicine is to give meat at fit times (6).—Aph. 10. One thing to be always observed is, that the physician consider the strength of the patient: if any weakness is to be feared, he must allow meat.—Aph. 23. According to Asclepiades, we ought to set before the patient several sorts of meat, when he does loathe his meat and has but little strength (7).—That these men were observers of nature, no one will deny: their practice and our source of advantage is alone derived thence; that their opinions are perfectly consonant with what has been advanced, it is presumed is evident. Other authorities shall be adduced. Dr. Friend, speaking of Alexander, a medical writer of great celebrity, mentions his great character of Jacobus Psychrestus, as a man "very eminent" in philosophy and physic; that he had "great experience," and did "many wonderful cures;" but adds, "in surgery he seldom made use of fire or knife, and was no friend to bleeding (8)." Dr. Clifton, speaking of Galen, says, "in his practice he was much influenced by two maxims: the one was, "that a disease ought to be got the better of by that which is contrary to it;" the other, "that nature ought to be preserved by something a-kin to herself (9)." Both these were taken from Hippocrates, the physician of all the ancients that he stuck the closest to. (See these Aphorisms of Hippocrates, quoted above.) But Dr. C. adds, "he had the ill-will of the faculty, who plagued him." Baglivi is also mentioned, "as being as great a physician as ever the world saw, in the art of knowing how to cure diseases, in the plainest, quickest, and most natural way." p. 127. Dr. Barker, speaking of Hippocrates, says, "did we imitate him, we should have much clearer notions of the method which ought to be pursued, for a physician ought to imitate nature, and it is of more consequence for him to know her operation in fevers than their cause (10). Nature is the primary agent in the cure of diseases; it is the duty of every physician to follow the road pointed out by nature, or act in subserviency to her dictates." p. 58.—"Dr. Radcliffe, who always ranked among the most eminent physicians, arrived at that eminence only by taking nature for his guide in every thing." p. 74. — "Bleeding, which some physicians are now so fond of, was seldom used by Hippocrates." p. 88.—"The plan of nature, which Hippocrates founded his method on, gained him the reputation of being the inventor of rational medicine." P. 147.—Galen says, "Nature is never forgetful of her office." p. 157.—"It was the doctrine of Sydenham, as well as Hippocrates, that nature cures diseases," p. 180; "He took his indications not from the name, but from the nature, degree, and kind of the disease;" p. 181: and speaking of the inflammatory fever, on which he wrote, he says, "If we obstinately persist in these evacuations, till all the symptoms are entirely got the better of, death oftentimes will be the patient's only cure." p. 187. — How often this is the case in Consumption daily experience proves! Etmuller says, "Purgation, bleeding, and issues are of no use in curing Consumption; the first is pernicious, the second never allowable; and the third only used in compliance with an exploded fancy (11).—"The food of consumptive persons ought to be such as yields a substantial glutinous juice; he also recommends sweet wines." p. 257.—Doctor Sydenham says, "When I am called to patients whose blood is weak, I forbear bleeding. Truly I know well, that those who are injured by bleeding are sometimes restored by cordials; but prevention is better than a cure (12)."—"That is practice, and that alone helps the sick, which draws its curative indication from the very phenomena of the disease, and confirms them by experience: thus Hippocrates obtained his height. Was this done more, the art would have acquired more skilful men than now; nor would it be degraded, though the common people might have known one or two common diseases; for there is more subtlety in nature than in any medical hypothesis; the art which nature teaches more surpassing an ordinary capacity." P. 237. — "We should have a greater regard to the earnest desires of the sick, than to the fallacious rules of medical art. Impertinent art opposes longings, pronouncing death the consequence. In all these, any one, if he seriously considers, will grant that many patients have been better after leaving their physicians' precepts, and

(4) Sec. 10. p. 271.

(5) P. 277.

(6) P. 288.

(7) Sec. 11. p. 296.

(8) Dr. Friend's History of Physic, vol. i. on the Greek Writers, p. 126.

(9) Dr. Clifton's State of Physic, p. 84. of the Romans.

10) Dr. Barker's Essay on the Agreement between ancient and modern Phycians, p. 46.

(11) Etmullerus abridged, p. 254.

(12) Works of Dr. Thomas Sydenham, p. 15.

following their own inclinations; nor wonder, considering the wise Creator has accomplished the whole with such exactness, p. 281; for Hippocrates says, it is to no purpose to do any thing contrary to nature's inclination." P. 322 (13).— Dr. Morton says, "Bleeding is condemned in a confirmed consumption (14)." Mr. John Pearson observes, "If a man attempts to learn the science of healing in any other way than by going from his study to the bedside of his patient, and returning from thence to his study, he will find himself mistaken (15)." And he emphatically adds: "Even studious and thinking men seem to bestow more pains to collect particular facts, than to generalise them on scientific principles." P. xvi. — Speaking of exercise, Dr. Sydenham says, p. 327, that he regards riding, as a specific in consumption, "on horseback chiefly beneficial, yet journeys in a coach very beneficial."—Fuller says, "The easy exercise of riding introduces a new habit into the lungs of a consumptive patient (16);" and at p. 106, "but he that would have his life for a prey, must hunt after it, and follow his blow till he subdues his enemy;" and will then experience the happy effects of the good old direction, *Recipe Caballum*; finding the English had the most noble medium of recovery from a distemper, which we have too much reason to call English. Dr. Cullen, speaking of "the exceeding difficulty" of curing consumption, adds, "It may be doubtful whether this failure is in our art, or the nature of the disease. I am extremely averse to admit the latter, and can readily allow the former (17):" and at p. 453, "But I do not despair of a remedy being found hereafter."—The *Edinburgh Practice of Physic*, and many more authorities might be adduced.

That these rules are founded on nature is sufficiently obvious; that their authors are eminent is certain. I may therefore (it is presumed) be permitted to participate in the gratification they afford, from the recollection that what I proposed was ascertained before having read their works, while influenced, I hope, by their motives. Such additional testimony, therefore, need not be lost either by myself or others. This, added to the success of the means, and the adoption of them by others, whom I had not the honour to know, but from their communications on this account, leaves me much gratefully to acknowledge. Much yet remains to be known. The office of the lungs, as Paley (18) says, may not be fully understood. The late experiments of Mr. Davey (19) seem to evince this. I will only add, that Fuller (p. 82, 86, 94) pronounces a very high eulogium on the use of Coltsfoot, Liquorice, and Comfrey, drank as tea. The latter, he says, is "never enough to be valued."—I have tried them with advantage, and mention them, not only as useful, but because I think we overlook some of the best herbal remedies, and probably a specific for consumption; believing, as I do, that Providence has graciously provided every country with remedies for its own diseases. Practical Botany should be added to scientific: that we might know the qualities and uses of plants, as well as their names and situations; that they may be sought and found for health as well as pleasure, and thus increase our ardour and avidity, by uniting the advantages of body and mind—health and philosophy. It is supposed that an apology is hardly necessary for amplifying thus on a disease which has been said to destroy *two-thirds* of our population (20)," and which, as Mr. Abernethey (21) has observed, "has not met with sufficient attention, or its principles been sufficiently explained." — "Observation (as Le Dran says) is the mother of arts and sciences, from whence most discoveries are derived; to this we are indebted for their progress, and by this alone they are brought to perfection (22)." By this, therefore, we may hope to succeed, and to this natural foundation we must apply, if we hope to lessen the number of those consumptive sacrifices so well described by the Latin poet, where

> Hectic and void of strength, Consumption pale
> Prey'd on their vitals.
>
> Good's LUCRETIUS, B. 6.

(13) See some remarkable instances in a very entertaining work, entitled, "*Struggles through Life*," by Lieut. John Harriott, vol. i. p. 158 and seq. where the gratification of longings were so evidently essential, and the refusal so fatal, that the officers associated to oppose the medical men in all such cases.

(14) Dr. R. Morton's Phthysiologia, p. 77.

(15) Pearson's Princip. of Surgery, part 1st, pref. p. xii.

(16) Fuller's Medicina Gymnastica, p. 73.

(17) Cullen's First Lines, vol. ii. p. 446-7, Cure of Consumption.

(18) Paley's Nat. Theology, chap. x.

(19) Davey's Experiments on Air and Respiration.

(20) Other animals also suffer much from this disease, especially horses, dogs, cats, monkeys, squirrels, birds, etc.

(21) Abernethey's Surg. Essays, part 2, p. 156.

(22) Le Dran's Observ. in Surgery, p. 1.

STATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ST. PATRICK, MAYNOOTH * — WITH CONSIDERATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE CATHOLIC RELIGION IN IRELAND.

The Savage may content himself without Religion, considered as a public profession, or as a social act; he may offer his adorations individually to the Great Spirit, at the sight of some tremendous convulsion of nature, or on occasion of some extraordinary event, by which he is affected: but orderly, regular, and frequently returning periods of worship enter not into his contemplation, nor form any *item* in the distribution of his time. But, where civilisation has associated mankind into numerous bodies, the necessity of some guardian power, which may be present to those who profess to honour him, in every place, may form personal habits, controul the mind, direct the actions, and support the spirits, is felt, not more by the party himself than by the public, as a society. Hence public institutions of worship have been adopted, appointed, or admitted by every government; and, indeed, most governments have been founded upon them.

Christianity supposes and supports social worship; in return it is supported by services and ordinances, which imply the participation of several persons,—a community established and arranged. Alexander Selkirk, alone, on the island of Juan Fernandes, might be a good christian in his heart, but he had no opportunity of manifesting the sincerity of his profession, or of fulfilling the services demanded by the christian dispensation. To deprive any persuasion of christians of the means which they wish to adopt for the furtherance of christianity among them, is to reduce them to the condition of Alexander Selkirk: to a condition, in truth, still more desolate, since the mind feels with augmented severity the contrast between its own privations and the enjoyments of others.

But Christianity is, in its very nature, a powerful promoter of civilization. It softens the manners of individuals, and fosters the kindly feelings of humanity. Whatever of savage or barbarous it finds, it corrects, and where it prevails in its genuine influence, it becomes the felicity of the individual, as it would become the felicity of the world at large, were it prevalent, and practised as it deserves.

That the abuse of christian principles has been attended with serious evils, is but too true, and we certainly shall not offer the slightest justification of the unwarrantable dominion assumed by those who professed to be the humblest of the humble, and the servant of servants. That unjust dominion which we condemn in others, we shall not assume ourselves; but shall suppose that a mode of worship, however different from our own, may notwithstanding be offered in uprightness of mind to the Great Father of All; and that dogmas to which we cannot yield assent, may nevertheless be assented to, *ex animâ*, by those who profess them.

Waving, therefore, all reference to the religious differences between the Catholic Church and the Protestant, with a hearty wish, nevertheless, that the power of truth may soon dissipate them, we shall attempt to convey some idea of the present state of the Catholic persuasion in our sister island.

The remoteness of that period when Christianity was first introduced into Ireland, has drawn a veil of obscurity over the time, the means, and the persons to which that happy event may be referred. It does not, so far as we know, appear to have been effected, as in Britain, previous to the æra when the Church of Rome had conceived ideas of her own priority in dignity and importance: and, therefore, Ireland receiving her creed from the Papal See, was naturally led to look to that See for direction of every kind, whether in principle or practice. The present Catholic of Ireland, in retaining the religion of his forefathers, does no more than comply with a powerful bias of the human mind. Whatever of venerable may be attributed to antiquity, to long establishment, and to example transmitted from generation to generation, may be pleaded by the Irish Catholic; and if he desires to avoid a closer inquiry after truth, he may congratulate himself on professing no novelty sprung up on a sudden, and threatening to overwhelm by its vehemence, what it cannot pretend to rival by its authority. He may quote the sanction of the pious in ages long departed, as well as those with whom he has been acquainted; and may plead the impressions made on his own mind in his earliest years, no less by the intermingled endearments of affection, than by the power of that reverence which he would think it a sin to omit, and would find it a contradiction to his feelings to forego.

Opposition is a powerful cause of obstinacy in the human mind; that for which we have debated, and have fought, we hold with increased determination and zeal. That which in spite of our efforts has prevailed, and especially if it have acquired dominion, is an object of our perpetual jealousy and ill-will; we grudge it every appearance of prosperity, and if it flourish, we ask ourselves, with a prejudice that almost dictates the answer, whether it be not at our expence.

* From Papers presented to the Hon. the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed 30th March and 6th April, 1808.

Such is the condition of the Irish Catholic: persuaded that his own religion, as it is the most antient, so it is the most certain; that the Protestant establishment is an interloper and usurper; that the means of its support are violations of honour and honesty; and, in fact, that its very existence is sacrilege.

We have already seen (Panorama, Vol. III. pp 225, 449) under what difficulties the Protestant Church is maintained in Ireland. The little progress that it makes in enlightening the people, or rather the ground which it loses, among them, and the diminution of its numbers, which in proportion contributes to augment the mass of its adversaries. We are now to contemplate the measures taken for giving a beneficial direction to Catholic zeal, and for communicating those advantages through the medium of Catholic institutions, which are denied to Protestant exertions.

Very fallacious were those principles which considered the extinction of Popery as certain, by depriving the people of *competent* pastors and priests: an *ignorant* priesthood is more likely to maintain pernicious principles than that which is well instructed. General knowledge opens the mind to the perception of many truths, which act by comparison and analogy, though they cannot be referred immediately to that particular subject on which they act. If prejudice admits of cure, it is by means of general knowledge; and the experience of every age has proved, that more mischief arises from half-informed zeal, than from fully-informed understanding. What, then, shall we think of that policy which drove the priesthood of Ireland abroad to obtain that instruction which might fit them, however imperfectly, for their sacred functions? which banished them for a time from their own country, and induced them to seek in states governed by arbitrary power, and in colleges where Popery was cultivated without restraint, for that portion of learning which their office demanded. Was it not to be feared, that priests who had been thus educated would be less favourable to public liberty, in proportion as they had been accustomed to the injunctions of despotism; and that having imbibed their religious maxims, on the establishment of which they were to depend for their future support, from sources the most deeply impregnated with corrupt peculiarities, they would retain these, and disperse them among their flocks, when returned to their own country? Whoever has seen Popery abroad, well knows that where it reigns absolute, it indulges in many superstitions which the wiser part of its community abhor. Esthius went so far as to say, that the Reformation under Luther was the salvation of the Romish Church; and it is certain that the principle of *inquiry*, first publicly established by that reformer, has had an extremely beneficial influence on many eminent Catholics. An influence allied in kind, if not equal in degree, attends the profession and practice of Popery, where it is under the eye of Protestants. The grosser and more offensive branches of it are abandoned, lest they should expose those who assist in them to ridicule; and some of the practices of Protestantism are adopted, as evidently beneficial. This *mutuality* may be expected in proportion to the correctness with which the principles of Protestantism are understood, and to their effect in forming the manners, and directing the lives of those who profess them. To speak out our opinion, then, on what is desireable for Ireland, the first thing is, to advance the Protestant religion to its due dignity; not meaning external splendour, but its influence on the heart: when the Protestants are themselves pious and exemplary, equal to their professions and their advantages, then will a bright day arise upon Ireland. The second thing is, to procure for the Irish Catholics a judiciously educated clergy; and the third is, to disseminate knowledge among the lower classes of the people themselves.

Happily, we observe a gleam, which we hail as the precursor of advancing light. There is an attempt by the superiors of the Catholics in Ireland to obtain youths of a class above that which formerly furnished the labouring priesthood; and we trust we are not misinformed when we say, that these receive a better education than before; better by the absence of what is injurious, if not by the introduction of what would be beneficial. Formerly, a lad, the son of a cotter, dignified indeed with the appellation of farmer, but in nothing resembling that class of men among ourselves, was taken from the wilds of his paternal residence to become a priest. He was introduced into the mass-house, where he performed the menial offices of the place, and waited on the priests who were in their course of service. Having attained a due age, and by observation become acquainted with the attitudes and actions of the ceremonies, he was called to the priesthood, and celebrated his first mass. At this mass a collection was made for his benefit, and he received, perhaps, forty or fifty pounds, which enabled him to go abroad, where he entered himself of some foreign college, and maintained himself, during his residence there, by his priestly functions. Being thus *ordained priest, first, he took to his studies afterwards*; the very reverse of what an ordinary understanding would prefer. Was he competent to discharge the very arduous and delicate offices of the priesthood in the Catholic communion?—to give spiritual advice and consolation, to hear confessions, appoint penances, and bestow absolutions, with the thousand difficulties at-

tending such cases and concerns? If he was competent, of what avail were his further studies? If he was not competent, why impose on him duties that he could not fulfil?—The fact was, that as his priestly character could not be taken away from him, he was little urged by emulation to the attainment of learning. If he had a natural turn for study, he would, no doubt, improve his opportunity; if, on the contrary, he was indifferent to letters, he would sloven over his lectures and his classes, for *he was already priest*. Latin enough to distinguish the offices in his breviary he usually acquired, and with this he could pass through the life to which he was destined.

But, if the Catholics will attentively select for their priesthood youths who have been already instructed in the rudiments of learning, who already understand the grammar of their native language, and have arrived at years when some estimate may be formed of their abilities and probable usefulness, and if on these they bestow the *additional* instruction requisite to fit them for the *due* discharge of *all* the duties of their profession, before they enter it, then may we hope for a gradual improvement in the character of the clergy; more knowledge among the priests, and, in consequence, more knowledge among the people. If there be, in the priestly character in the Romish church, any principle acting in opposition to this, if the station of priest offers no inducement to youth of more liberal minds and expectations to embrace it, then it well becomes the dignitaries of this communion to consider the aspect of the times on their church, and to break through those monkish and unnatural maxims which have long, perhaps ever, been the reproach and the damage of their establishment. In fact, TOWARD THIS EMANCIPATION THEY ARE HASTENING! Already have the calamities of Europe suspended their intercourse with the Continent. A supply of priests from abroad they cannot procure; and shortly, or our judgment deceives us, they will be embarrassed to satisfy their own minds as to that Head of the Church to whom they owe obedience. They have seen the Pope gradually deprived of his power, subjected to the capricious will of his enemies, and dragged from his throne. They know that he now exists by sufferance, and that he issues no mandate *ex mero motu*. They will shortly, in all probability, see him still further degraded, perhaps reduced to the mere shadow of a shade, even if suffered to exist. Should his office be wholly annihilated, to whom will they look, and with whom will they hold communion as the visible Head of the Church? What influence will they allow to a mere private bishop? what authority? what right of decision? what power of *dernier resort*?

The Catholics, then, have done well to think of adverting to some power to which they may look for the establishment and protection of their hierarchy. If they delay much longer, they may be reduced to the dilemma of the Nonjurors; if their bishops consecrate no other bishops, how will their church be perpetuated? If they consecrate other bishops, and these receive no confirmation from superiors, how far will their people be bound to yield them submission? Inasmuch, then, as they have *broke the ice*, in making, by their friends in Parliament, the proposition that the Crown shall have its voice in the nomination of their bishops, we advise them to advance a step further, and to look to the possible case of there being no Pope from whom they may derive ecclesiastical authority, on which they have hitherto laid, as Catholics, so great a stress.

The late Mr. Pitt, when intent on effecting what has been very improperly termed Catholic Emancipation, was equally intent on giving the Crown a voice in the nomination to bishopricks, and also that the clergy should accept a part of their stipends from the national purse. Ireland already affords an instance of this, in the salaries paid to the Presbyterian clergy in the North; these receive from 75*l.* to 100 or 150*l.* per annum, and their people add what they think proper. On these two principles, it is understood, hinged the conduct of that eminent statesman. At that time, the Catholics refused both these offers; urging, on reference to their bishops, their sole dependence on the Pope; and, in reference to their clergy, their fear that the people would in that case withhold their accustomed means of support. The Catholics, it should seem, begin to see the propriety of the first proposition: they will gradually discern their true interest in yet stronger and clearer degrees.

But there is another incident to which Ireland will be indebted for extensive benefits: an incident that could not possibly have been foreseen by the keenest politician. The debasement of her currency has introduced paper circulation, and paper circulation is useless, and even hazardous, to those who cannot read: there is, therefore, at this moment, a *necessity*, pervading all ranks of life, for some acquaintance with letters; and this will lead to further instruction. It passes too, for certain, that a desire of scriptural knowledge is lively; and that the poorest cottagers who *must* learn to read notes, for such small sums are they current, *will* direct their acquired powers of intelligence towards that source of instruction. Moreover, these notes requiring a knowledge of the English language, they will tend very strongly to break that charm which has hitherto confined the Irish peasant to his native language. It would have occa-

sioned a smile some years ago, if it had been proposed to teach the Irish peasant English by writing it on his money: yet, such is the fact, at present, and it may ultimately prove, that from this, the last resource, as it should seem, of substitute circulation, future ages may receive a benefit, important beyond description, which otherwise might not have reached them.

This too will act as an additional stimulus to the clergy in Ireland: when the people become instructed, the clergy will surely acquire knowledge: and with the general diffusion of knowledge, will combine a state of prosperity for that country, of which its most ardent well wishers have at this instant not the slightest conception.

Already has Ireland manifested such a spirit of improvement, and a progress so rapid during the last twenty years, that those who have witnessed it, think it more than the fifty previous years had accomplished. The order with which it has advanced, and the extent to which it has been carried, have surprized many: and we have every reason to hope that it will proceed with accelerated velocity. Let it not be said, that while the country is improving, the lands are better cultivated, houses are better built, and manners are more polished, that the still more important branches of national welfare, religion and morals, are condemned to inattention and to torpidity: and that the invigorating effects of knowledge and instruction are repressed and disregarded.

Closing here our speculations, but not our good wishes, we shall now proceed to submit to our readers, the state of that national institution to which Ireland looks for the supply of its clergy, and for the improvement of its public ecclesiastical officers in those branches of learning, which are not only necessary to the discharge of their functions, but also ornamental, and desirable to their possessors.

. . . . .

The following are extracts from the official paper.

Sums expended in building, by the Roman Catholic college, since its establishment, to Jan. 1806, including £1,629. 1s. 3½d. for wall of inclosure and for partition of Halls, £21,643. 1s. 9½d. The greatest number of students who were or could have been accommodated in the buildings existing previous to the 1st of January, 1806, 200.

The object of that part of the building undertaken in 1806, was to provide better lodgings for the said 200 students, who were before but indifferently accommodated, as in many instances no less than 3 or 4 have been residing in one common room. The object of the additional building in 1807, was to procure accommodations for a greater number of scholars; and both old and new, as actually existing, are calculated for the reception of 250. Both buildings undertaken per order of trustees.—Annual expence of 200 additional students, £5,000.

Sum necessary to complete the additional buildings calculated at ten thousand pounds.

This establishment accommodates 200 students with lodgings; affords them commons and instruction; supplies them in the public halls with coals and candles during study hours. Each student pays £9. 2s. entrance money; provides himself with clothes, books, bedding, and chamber furniture; pays for washing, mending, and candle light for his room. This expence may be moderately rated at £20 per annum.

Vacation.—During the months of July and August recess, from Class a few days at Christmas and Easter; the same at Pentecost. Students do not quit college at any of these three periods. At Christmas, general Examen; at Easter and Pentecost, prepare for the solemn Examen and Adjudication of Premiums, which terminates the academical year. As it is required, even during vacation, to have leave of absence from their respective prelates, much the greater part of students remain in college, where they are well employed at stated hours in study, composition, and lectures, in furtherance of the ensuing course.

Residence.—All masters and students obliged by statute to strict residence during term. This residence is religiously observed.

Admission.—All students on the establishment are admitted according to Statute, cap. 8, *de Alumnis*. Each student before admission must deliver to the president authentic certificates of his age, parentage, baptism, of having taken the oath of allegiance, together with the recommendation of his prelate. He is then examined in the classics and admitted, if approved of by the major part of the examiners.

Declarationes alumnorum collegii Romano Catholici apud Maynooth.

Ego infra Scriptus polliceor et spondeo me nec ullam conjurationis latentem societatem coire, neque aliàs coiturum; meque diligenter et summa fide servaturum omnia et singula statuta et Constitutiones hujus Collegii, quamdiu in illo commorabor, nihilque ex animo facturum dicturumve, quo dicta statuta et constitutiones quidquam detrimenti capiant, vel quo ad eorum violationem aut contemptum cæteri Alumni inducantur. In quorum fidem hisce subscripsi.

Pro rege et patria.

Præses Administri, Cæterique omnes in Collegio degentes sæpius secum animo revolvant Collegium ipsum serenissimi Regis nos-

tri Georgii tertii beneplacitò et Patriæ munificentiâ erectum et proventibus dotatum, ut in eo eruditi et instituti Juvenes Catholici dent operam posteà pro munere sacerdotali Religioni conservandæ, paci fovendæ et legibus civilibus observandis prædicent ubique *tribuendum Cæsari quæ Cæsaris, Deo quæ Dei sunt:* Honorandum Regem, obediendum Præpositis.....*sed etiam propter conscientiam:* et orandum pro omnibus in auctoritate constitutis.

Quoproptèr supplicationes fiunt singulis quibusque dominicis et festivis de præcepto diebus in Collegii sacello pro Clementissimo Rege Nostro et Patrono Georgio Tertio.

V: Domine, salvum fac Regem.—R: Et exaudi nos in Die in qua invocaverimus te.

Oremus.

Quæsumus, Omnipotens Deus, ut famulus tuus Georgius, Rex Noster, qui tuâ miseratione suscepit Regni gubernacula, virtutum etiâm omnium percipiat incrementa, quibus decentèr ornatus, et vitiorum monstra devitare, et ad te, qui via, veritas et vita es, gratiosus valeat pervenire per Christum dominum nostrum.——*Amen.*

General order of each day.——*Morning.*

o'Clock

5 .....First bell.
5½.....Common prayer.
6 .....Study in the public halls.
7½.....Mass.
8 .....Breakfast.
9 .....Study in public halls.
10 .....Class.
11½.....Recreation.
12 .....Study in public halls.

Afternoon.

1½.....Class.
3 .....Dinner.
5 .....Class for modern languages.
6 .....Study in public halls.
8 .....Supper.
9 .....Common prayer.
9½.....All retire in silence to their chambers.

Every Sunday and holiday during the academical year a sermon or homily by one of the students in holy orders.—Every Wednesday general walk or relaxation.

General Course of Study, Books, &c.

HUMANITY.—Under class, Latin and Greek. Sallust, Virgil, and Horace explained. *Exercise.*—Select passages from Goldsmith's Roman history, occasionally translated into Latin. Portions of Greek Testament, Lucian and Xenophon construed and explained.

BELLES LETTRES,—or 1st class of Greek and Latin:—*Greek.*—Gospel of St. Luke, Acts of Apostles, Epistles of St. Paul, Homer, Epictetus, Xenophon, explained, &c. *Latin.*—Cicero's Orations, Offices, Livy, part of Seneca, Pliny's letters, Horace explained, &c. The rules of Latin versification, &c.

PHILOSOPHY: —— Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics.—The professor obliged through paucity of books to compile the treatise, and dictate the same to his scholars. *Books:* Seguy Philosoph. Locke.

NATURAL OR EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY: different branches of elementary mathematics, algebra, geometry, conic sections, astronomy, mechanics, optics, hydraulics, &c. &c. &c. chymistry. *Books:* several English authors.

DIVINITY: —*Dogmatical.*—First course, de religione, second d°. de incarnatione et ecclesiâ, third d°. de sacramentis in genere, de eucharistiâ. The professor obliged to compile; chiefly from books cited below. He dictates his courses. *Books:* Hook. Bailly. Duvoisin. Le Grand. Parisiis 1774. Tournely. Bailly. N. Alexander. P. Collet Con. Tour.——*Moral.*—First course, de actibus humanis, de conscientiâ, de peccatis, de matrimonio. *Books:* Paul Antoine. Second do. de legibus, de virtutibus theol. et moral, de sacramento pœnitentiæ. *Books:* Petrus Collet. Third do. de jure et justitiâ, de contractibus, de obgl. statuum, de censuris, &c. *Books:* Continuator Tournilii. The professor explains, the scholars study Paul Antoine and P. Collet. The lecturers explain the treatises of their respective professors. No regular professor (at present) of sacred scriptures, but a portion of the new testament is committed to memory every week; the gospels explained, the acts of the apostles, the epistles from Dom Calmet, Maldonatus, Esthius, Synopsis Criticorum, and other biblical expounders.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—*English.*—Murray's grammar, Usher's, Elocution, Sheridan, Walker.——*Irish.*—M'Curtin's grammar, Irish testament explained, fragments translated into English.——*French.*—Grammar. Fenelon, Massillon, &c.

The following list shews what proportion of students has been sent to this institution from the Catholic provinces of Ireland respectively, with their numbers in the present year 1808.

Armagh.....	10	Waterford	8
Meath.....	14	Kerry.....	8
Ardagh	7	Dublin	13
Kilmore.....	6	Kildare	9
Clogher	6	Ferns.....	11
Downe	6	Ossory.....	6
Dromore	4	Tuam.....	12
Raphoe	4	Elphin	7
Derry.....	6	Galway	1
Cashel	8	Achonry	5
Killaloe	9	Killala.....	6
Cloyne	12	Clonfert	7
Corke	8	Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora	4
Limerick	8		

The number of students till 1800, did not exceed 50; at that period an increase of 50 more took place; the number was augmented to 200 in 1802.

Entrance money of scholars.

	£.	s.	d.
1799 (none before)	900	0	0
1800	1,318	1	0
1801	1,136	2	8
1802	218	8	0
1803	291	4	0
1804	316	6	5½
1805	348	16	6½
1806	628	16	4½
1807	478	1	1
Entrance money, &c.	£5,635	16	1½
Legacies and donations from 1798 (none before) to 1807	£3,012	13	0
Total	£8,648	9	1½

State of the Establishments on the Continent for the Education of Irish Catholic Secular Clergymen, previous to the French Revolution.

	Masters.	Scholars.
Paris, Collège des Lombards	4	100
Do. Commun. rue Cheval Vert	3	80
Nantz	3	80
Bourdeaux	3	40
Doway	2	30
Toulouse	1	10
Lisle	1	8
Total in France	17	348
In Louvain	2	40
Antwerp	2	30
Salamanca	2	32
Rome	2	16
Lisbon	2	12
Total on the Continent	27	478

The scholars generally went to the public schools or universities, otherwise the number of masters would have been at least double.

The whole number of scholars in the colleges of the Lombards, Nantz, Doway, Antwerp, and 20 in Bourdeaux, received priests' orders before they went abroad, and by the exercise of their functions were enabled to support themselves during the course of their studies. In the community at Paris there were foundations for about sixty scholars made by various persons. In Toulouse twelve. In Bourdeaux twenty were defrayed by pensions from the king of France. In Salamanca thirty-two by the king of Spain. In Rome sixteen. In Lisbon twelve. In Louvain twenty, by foundations of different persons.

Of the whole number there were supported by foundations	166
And by the exercise of their functions as priests	260
Total who may be considered as receiving gratuitous support	426

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—The public were given to understand, in your miscellany, that the subject of inhumanity to animals was taken up by some persons who had associated, for the laudable purpose of preventing such crimes. I hope we shall soon hear more of their proceedings, and that they intend persevering in their good cause. Having been informed of a case of very great cruelty which lately happened, I beg leave, by your means, to communicate it to the above-mentioned persons, and others who may be willing to assist them in their endeavours.

On Monday last, a bullock, which was driven from London down the Stratford road, along with another, became, after separating from its companion, in Low-Layton, wild and furious, what is usually called mad. It ran beyond the place were it was to be driven to, up the Lea-bridge road, there fell into a ditch and was pulled out. After returning a short way back again it laid down near the five-mile-stone, and continued there for more than two hours; ropes were attached to it, and endeavours used to pull it up by means of a cart; then, (shocking to relate!) it was proposed to light some straw and force it up by that means!! Straw was lighted about a dozen times, under different parts of the animal. This horrid operation made it rise, and walk behind the cart (to which it was fastened) a short distance; then it fell down again, upon which fire was again put under it, until at last they got it home to the owners.

I hope such horrid acts, which I fear are not very unfrequent, will become (if they are not already) objects of legislative interference. As we are informed there is some intention of bringing an act of parliament forward for the prevention of cruelty to animals, if any of your readers will inform the public what the particulars of that intended act are, they will much oblige,

An Occasional Correspondent.

May, 9 1808.

From repeated inquiries made at the publisher's, we are led to infer, that the idea of a society in favour of animals is not wholly abandoned, but is not so far advanced as to be made a subject of public notice.

BRITISH IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SWORDS.

The following particulars in relation to a weapon so important as the Sword have appeared to us to deserve registering in the PANORAMA: they are abstracted from a paper published in Aris's Birmingham Gazette, in July, 1805. As the object of that paper was controversial, we have not given the whole of it, but only so much as contains useful information.

Previous to the year 1795, the scientific principles on which swords should be constructed, were deplorably neglected; every regiment was at liberty to order its own swords, without reference to any standard, or proof of their goodness. A weapon so important both for offence and defence was left to chance or caprice, and the consequence was the sacrifice of many a brave fellow, and an unascertainable loss to the service and the country. At that period the Board of Ordnance requested the trade to produce patterns of swords, together with the best modes of proof, in order that the highest degree of security that Art and Industry could provide, might be obtained. Accordingly each sword-maker produced his pattern, his price, and his method of proving; on accurate examination, Mr. Osborn's system of proving, mounting &c. was adopted, and established by the board, and general Ross (Surveyor general of the ordnance) desired him to lay down explicit directions for the guidance of the sword-cutlers employed by the board.

In conformity with this application Mr. O. invented a proving machine, which was exhibited by request before his Royal Highness the Duke of York, general Ross, colonel Le Merchant, and a number of field officers, at the War Office, and was unanimously pronounced to be effectual, simple, and calculated to answer the important purpose of an unerring system: he was then ordered to make nine such machines for the direction of other sword manufacturers, and one of them was fixed in the Tower, and a proper person appointed to look to the proof agreeably to rules laid down.

This regulation, though salutary, being strict, produced a few ineffectual murmurs on the part of other sword manufacturers. The establishment of these regulations, has been the happy means of saving the life of many a brave man; for there is now little danger of the sword falling fractured and useless from the arm of valour, for the blades of British swords, like the hearts of British warriors, will seldom fail.

Previous to this establishment, the army were chiefly supplied from Germany; but the German swords were, and are so ill constructed, that they would not, and will not, sustain this criterion; some few that were ordered by the board, and were procured from the German resident in London, were shivered to pieces, when submitted to the test, and from their repeated failures, no German swords have, for several years, been received into government stores, and no swords whatever, but such as would, in every respect, endure this proof.

In consequence of these successful exertions, Mr. O. was honoured with a recommendatory letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability and high in office, to the then Chairman of the Committee of the honourable East-India Company, who, among other handsome things, says, "I have great pleasure in saying, that in the course of the last four or five years, he has supplied the ordnance with near twenty thousand cavalry swords; Mr. Osborn would readily agree that all the swords, that he should furnish to the Company, should be examined and proved at the Tower, and it would, no doubt, be much for the advantage of your service that they should undergo the strictness of our examination."

The honourable East-India Company caused an order to be given to the German resident in London, and Mr. O. for each to produce ten regulation light-cavalry swords, to be publicly tried at the Tower, under the inspection of Major Cunninghame; the trial of workmanship therefore took place on the 7th of November, 1804; but as the German found, by having his swords secretly proved, that they would not stand the slightest proof, he did not think proper to attend.

A regulation light-cavalry sword is 32½ inches long in the blade, and should spring one inch in every six, viz. 5½ inches, which will take it down to 27 inches. Several of the swords were sprung to 22, 21, and 20 inches, which was 5, 6, and 7 inches beyond proof, and all beyond 27 inches was considered as being superfluous; but the parties wished them put to the utmost test, hence the reason why they were continued to be sprung till one or the other lost its elastic powers. The moment a sword becomes soft (set) or breaks, it is disabled. The process of proving is as follows: After being ground to a gauge, and weighed to see that they are conformable to the scale, they are struck back and edge over a block of wood, this is called chopping; then they are struck flat-ways on an even surface of wood, this is called slapping; and, finally, they are sprung to 27 inches: every *warranted* sword undergoes this proof, and which is considered equivalent to every hardship a sword undergoes in the field of battle.

SKETCHES OF VIENNA.

[Continued from p. 325, Vol. IV.]

The Prater.

Among the places of fashionable rendezvous, the Au Garden and Prater certainly claim the precedence. The first is in the Leopoldstadt near the Danube: it owes its present beauty to Joseph II. who had it planted and adorned at a great expence, and erected a public tavern on the plan of the French restaurateurs. On the river is a raised terrace, which commands fine views of the surrounding country. It was opened in 1775, and over the middle entrance is the following inscription, "a place of recreation dedicated to all persons by their admirer." The Brigittenaue, another resort, is at some distance from the capital. The grand festival celebrated there, on the first Sunday after St. Bridget's day, attracts a great concourse of people. Nor must the ramparts be forgotten, which are soon reached from any part of the city, and offer a delightful promenade to those who wish to avoid dust and crowds. They are nearly three miles in circumference.

These, however, are but humble satellites to the grand luminary, the common centre of attraction, the Hyde Park of beauty and elegance, the life and soul of Vienna, *viz.* the *Prater*. The name is probably corrupted from the Prado at Madrid. Before Joseph the Second's time it was a royal chace: he generously gave it to the public, and it has become a never-failing fund of amusement. It is surrounded by the Danube, and extends to the distance of three or four miles. From a large semicircle, which is railed in, branch out different alleys into the forest which abounds with deer, wild hogs, and game. Innumerable wooden pavilions neatly fitted up, skittle-grounds, traiteurs, beer-houses, &c. are scattered throughout the alleys; and under the trees stand tables and benches *ad infinitum*. There, on a Sunday, which becomes a day of labour instead of rest, is collected an immense population. Hundreds of equipages are driving up and down the grand alley, besides male and female equestrians, and pedestrians in gay attire. Dissipation is the order of the day. The tables groan under the pressure of delicate viands and choice wines: mirth and his jocund train preside; the sports of children, music, and waltzing, increase the general hilarity. Here sits a party enjoying the refreshing shade; there lies another extended on the grass, exhausted by the labour of feasting, *ils font la digestion*, as the Frenchman observes. Others, more mentally disposed, are strolling among the copse in friendly converse, or wooing their mistress's eyebrow.

When fireworks are displayed, the alleys are lighted the whole night. At the close of the evening the first signal is a gun. About half an hour after, another gun and a rocket are let off. When it is quite dark a third gun is fired, and a row of rockets launched to announce the commencement of the grand exhibition. It lasts about three quarters of an hour, and the proprietor often makes four or five hundred pounds of a night, though the entrance-money does not amount to seven pence. At the end of the Prater is a pleasure house inhabited by a traiteur, where the *élégantes* generally make parties to dinner. The road leading to it is always watered in the summer months, there being a pump for the purpose at every two hundred paces.

But a Sunday's amusement of this kind is not sufficient for the insatiable Viennese; the night must have its share of pleasure, as well as the day. From the Prater they drive to the Italian opera, to a German theatre, or to Kasperl's in the Leopoldstadt. This theatre is devoted to the amusement of the lower orders more particularly; farces in the *patois* of the country are performed, and Master Kasperl, whose real name is La Roche, is the Jack Bannister; nor would he yield to him in burlesque and humour, were they to be brought into competition. As a finale we shall close with a few descriptive lines by Count Jaubert:

Déjà le cours, orné d'un double rang de chars,
Offre un spectacle immense aux arides regards,
Et déjà cent Lais étalent leurs appas,
Aux yeux des étourdis voltigeans sur leurs pas.
Traîné par deux coursiers, enfans d'Arabie,
Voyez ce faux Anglois appuyé sur Lesbie,
Sous l'habit d'un jockey narguant sa nation,
Germain dégénéré, vrai bâtard d'Albion.
Entrons dans cette allée, une innombrable foule
Nous apprend à jouir de l'instant qui s'écoule;
A charmer, à la fois, par un accord heureux
L'odorat et le goût, et l'oreille et les yeux.
Voyez ce Musulman, dédaignant son paradis,
Venir chez des Chrétiens encenser des Houris.
C'est-là que l'artisan, oubliant tous ses maux,
Sacrifie à Bacchus le prix de ses travaux.
Voyez parmi cent jeux ces carousels bruyans,
Où des badauds adroits déployent leurs talens.

Masquerades

Are another source of delight to the Austrian capital. In a wing of the palace are two magnificent assembly-rooms, dedicated to Comus and Terpsichore. You ascend by a flight of steps, and pass through a file of grenadiers, whose tremendous mustachios and glittering bayonets appal the timid female, who is escorted by her beloved for the first time to such a spectacle. The enchanting hall soon opens to view. Thousands of bougies in brilliant lustres, elegantly arranged, confound the organs of sight; and the sound of horns and trumpets, with the softer tones

of a hundred other instruments, delight the astonished ear, and involuntarily raise the feet in tempered measure.

Sometimes between four and five thousand persons are assembled, and then the crowd is dreadful: all idea of pleasure ceases; dancing is at an end; and you are stifled with heat and suffocated with dust. Good characters are not very common, but the dresses are mostly very elegant; and the national costumes of Hungary, the Tyrol, Venice, Croatia, &c. greatly augment the brilliancy of the general coup d'œil. The royal family frequently attend, and are distinguished by black silk dominos. The writer has seen them as much squeezed and elbowed as the commonest plebeian. Gentlemen must appear in some kind of dress, or at least carry a mask in their hat according to law, otherwise admission might be refused. There are other regulations relating to public decorum, but in such a crowd where find the delinquent?

Around the hall runs a handsome gallery with three rows of seats, and at the upper end is a saloon for refreshments. There are other rooms where gaming to a certain extent is allowed. The smaller hall is opened only when the masquerades are very full. Behind this is another room for refreshments, and also a communication with the palace. From the gallery you descend into the supper-rooms, which are commodious and well served. In short the whole building is admirably adapted to its purpose.

After waltzing, minuets, country-dances, and cotillions have continued for some time, and the company are pretty well stifled with dust, on a sudden appear on all sides some imperial servants vociferously exclaiming "take care:" they bring in wooden frames with wet cloths fixed in them, which they push along the floor by means of a long handle, and the whole room is drenched in a moment. This is a very great refreshment, and the company retire to other places until the floor is nearly dry again.

As morning approaches, what a change of scene! The masks are taken off, and the haggard looks and dishevelled locks betray the excess of pleasure. There lie some exhausted dancers sleeping and snoring; others are sauntering about gaping and yawning. The pleasing deception of such a *tableau mouvant*, lately so animating, dies away; the speedy evanescence of human enjoyment starts up to view, and we behold the wheels and springs of the machine, the play of which was so attractive, now disjointed and motionless.

Müller's Cabinet.

Some years ago a collection of wax figures, representing celebrated personages living or dead, began to excite universal admiration. The artist who called himself Joseph Müller, attracted as much attention as his performances. He is a man of extensive information, and of a refined taste. When the King and Queen of Naples were on their return to Italy, he obtained permission to be in their suite. During his residence in that country, he procured casts of the choicest remains of antiquity, and retirned with his collection. In a year or two after, being appointed sculptor to the emperor, he took a small house on one of the ramparts which he fitted up with great taste. At the entrance stand casts of the equestrian statues of the Consul Balbas and Count Lasey. Among the most remarkable objects are, the Apollo and Catherine II; Field-marshals and the Venus de Medici; busts of philosophers, and celebrated warriors, such as Bender, Clairfait, Wurmser, &c. Landon's tomb with artificial trees and shrubs. In the centre is a noble triumphal car, in which sit the emperor and empress; around it stand six or eight female figures (all portraits) bearing the crown and insignia of the empire. Opposite is a very fine group of the archduke Charles in complete armour, to whom Pallas (Lady Hamilton) is presenting a laurel-wreath, and Clio is recording his deeds. In a glass case sits the late Archduke Palatine on horseback, in a rich Hungarian dress; the figure is as large as life. And to close this illustrious assemblage, at the foot of the above group stands our hero of Trafalgar in full uniform, attended by a black servant. It must be allowed that M. M. thoroughly understands the imitation of nature; his figures are full of animation, and he has given an apparent motion to the eyes.

Many persons had long imagined that there was some mystery which enveloped M. M.'s character, and that he was of higher birth than he appeared to be, but from unknown circumstances had been compelled to work for his bread as an artist. At last he threw off the mask, and declared himself to be Count Deym. Having proved his nobility, the emperor appointed him one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and he has since married a lady of rank.

The Hierarchy

Consists of 57 catholic archbishops and bishops; 898 canons; and 15,136 inferior clergy: 1074 priests are attached to the convents, and 370 to the nunneries. Over the united Greek church preside seven archbishops and bishops; and over the schismatic, nine dignitaries, and 5857 priests. The evangelical clergy are 508; the reformed 1300; and the unitarian 136. They are said to be divided into parties, owing probably to the reforming spirit which so much pervaded the reign of Joseph II.

The first support the court system, and

are anxious to promote instruction, banish prejudice, abolish superstition, to shake off the trammels of popery, and to preach practical religion. The second party are of the old orthodox school, and the most wealthy, particularly in the provinces. They have sworn by the old leaven, and shut their eyes against the effulgent beams of purer principles which are rapidly spreading. To the third belong the wavering, the trimmers, and the hypocrites. Another set, mostly composed of Italians and French, become Ciceroni, gamblers, coffee-house orators, brokers, spies, &c. Though proscriptions have been issued against them, yet they maintain their ground.

Churches.

From the clergy we naturally turn to the edifices dedicated to public worship. There are two-and-twenty within the walls, and a Jewish synagogue. St. Stephens is the metropolitan. It is of the order called Gothic, and was built in the thirteenth century. The spire is 435 feet high; at the marriage of Ferdinand III, in 1631, and at his coronation as king of the Romans in 1637, it was brilliantly illuminated: in 1683, during the siege by the Turks, it was struck by above a thousand balls. Whether it be owing to the whim of the architect or to the sinking of the foundation, the spire evidently inclines very much to the north. The great bell weighs 354 cwt. and is made of Turkish cannon taken in the wars of 1711. The most remarkable monuments in the church are those of Frederic III. Prince Eugene, Cardinals Kollonitz and Trauthson, and Spieshamer the historian. There is also a repository for the bowels * of the royal family; but the royal vault, where the bodies are deposited, is in the Capuchin Church. The mausoleum of Francis I. and M. Theresa is particularly distinguished; at the four corners are four weeping figures emblematical of Hungary and Bohemia, the Roman empire and Jerusalem. Between the mausoleum and the altar is a wooden machine, by which the empress used to be let down from the convent into the vault, to weep over the remains of her beloved husband. In the city are six convents and one nunnery.

The forty-two suburbs of Vienna contain thirty churches, ten convents, and two nunneries, besides handsome palaces, gardens, squares, &c. The church of St. Charles merits a short description. Being built on an eminence it makes a grand appearance. The foundation was laid in 1713, owing to a vow made by the emperor on account of the plague which raged at that time. The portal is supported by six Corinthian pillars, with a flight of eleven steps: in front is inscribed the following distich:

Vota mea reddam Domino
In conspectu timentium eum.

On each side of the church is a triumphal arch; and before them stand two columns, similar to the Trajan and Antonine pillars in Rome. The achievements of St. Charles, in alto relievo, are sculptured on them in spiral lines. They are thirteen feet in diameter, and each has a winding staircase withinside. The knights of the red cross reside there, and perform the church service. Since the regulations in 1784, four general burial-grounds have been fixed on without the lines; and each grave contains ten or a dozen bodies.

* *Q.* Whence arose among crowned heads the singular custom of a monarch's bowels being buried in one place, his heart in another, and his body in a third? We should be glad if any of our readers could solve the question.

NARRATIVE OF THE TRAVELS AND LITERARY LIFE OF REV. JOHN P. USKO, CHAPLAIN TO THE FACTORY AT SMYRNA; WRITTEN BY HIMSELF, JANUARY 1808.

I was born Dec. 12, 1760, in Prussia, in the town of Lyck, and at the provincial college of that town, I was first instructed in the German and Polish languages, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, geography, history, &c. In October 1777, I was sent, after a public examination, to the university of Koningsburgh, where I studied philosophy and divinity, algebra and mathematics, &c., continuing the study of the Latin and Greek authors, the Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac, under Professor Kypke, the Arabic under Professor Koehler, and in my leisure hours the English, Italian, and Dutch. After having finished the prescribed course of my studies, I was admitted candidate for divinity in 1780. A licence for preaching was granted to me: and I was entrusted with the education of young students at the royal college called Collegium Fredericianum. In 1782, I was elected by the town of Dantzick to be sent to Smyrna as pastor to the evangelical German community, which comprizes not only those settled there, but also the seafaring people, from the north of Germany and Prussia, from Sweden, Denmark, and Holland. Being ordained to the ministerial functions March 18, 1783, by Jonathan Waller, D. D. I quitted Dantzick for Smyrna: travelling to Berlin through Leipzic and Dresden, to Prague and Vienna. In the latter town I was greatly pleased with the institution for the Oriental languages, formed by the late Empress Maria Theresa, and the Oriental manuscripts preserved there. I

proceeded to Trieste, to Venice, and to Italy; returned to Trieste, where a ship was ready to sail for Smyrna. I embarked on board her, arrived there fortunately after a voyage of six weeks. My principal care at Smyrna was the holy functions of my office, and the education of children in religion and other instruction. The English Factory not having then any Chapel, our German chapel served for both factories. On that occasion, I assisted in the English service, performed by the Rev. Mr. Foster, and after his death, by Mr. Cunningham; having been exercised for a certain time in the difficult pronunciation of the English language, I was encouraged by my friends, to perform divine service in English, after the dismission of the latter chaplain. Having done it to their satisfaction, I was proposed to be their chaplain, and was appointed to that office by the Levant Company in 1789.

In 1789, having commended my flock to the care of the Dutch chaplain, I undertook a voyage to Egypt, constantly studying the Arabic language, both written and spoken. In 1790 I went to Damietta, to see that branch of the Nile, as I had seen that of Rosetta; and after having examined that part of Egypt, the lake of Menzaleh, and the delightful environs of Damietta, I set off for Jaffa and Jerusalem, where I arrived before Easter; so that I had an opportunity of seeing the religious ceremonies of the different Christian nations, and had likewise the unspeakable felicity of adoring our Saviour at the very place where he rose from the dead and ascended into Heaven. I visited Bethlehem, St. John of Jerusalem, St. Saba, the mount of Olives, Bethany, &c. I went to Acre, passing Mount Carmel, to Nazareth, Tabor, Tiberias, the lake Genesareth, and the river Jordan; continued afterwards my journey to Tyre and Sidon, (now called Soor and Sida) whence I passed over the mountain Lebanon, called Kesrewan, to the monastery of Deir el Mokhallas (or of the Saviour) where a patriarch of Antioch resides. In that place I remained for some time, in order to converse in Arabic with the priests and monks of that monastery; and I assisted in their church service, in order to exercise myself in Arabic, and to make myself acquainted with their doctrines and tenets.

From this monastery I travelled over a part of Lebanon and Antilebanon to Damascus, a large and populous city, the capital of Syria, and the gate that leads to the holy temple (or Kaaba) at Mecca, as the Mahometans call it; four rivers flow over its plain, which is called by the Eastern nations the Paradise, (or Goota) on account of its delicious situation and abundance of fruits of every kind. There I stayed some months, and studied the Arabic language more closely, under the direction of a very able master, Abuna Basilius, a man of an excellent character. Having seen the departure of the great caravan of the Mahometan pilgrims to Mecca, I returned by the mountain of Lebanon, visited the capital of it, (Deir el Kamar) went thence to Baalbeck, the ancient Heliopolis, and returned to Deir Mar Hana esh showeir, or Monastery of St. John, where the Eastern Christians have a printing office for Arabic books. I resided there for some time, admiring the beautiful type of their printed books, but pitying their want of discernment in printing Roman catholic books, full of nonsensical doctrines and irrational devotion, but translated in a very pure and elegant Arabic style. They have likewise printed there the Gospels, the Psalms, and some passages of the prophets, for the use of their church. I proceeded to Beiruth and Tripoli in Syria, and ascended again the mountain of Lebanon to the cedar trees. I always recollect the great pleasure I had in traversing six times the mountain of Lebanon in different directions. After my return to Tripoli, I set off with a caravan for Aleppo; having got a proper idea of its situation, (on the border of the great Desert of Arabia) and of the particular dialect of its inhabitants, I proceeded to Antioch, Latakia, and Alexandretta; sailed to Larneca in Cyprus, to Paphos, and then back to Smyrna. I went in 1792 to Constantinople, where I continued to study more closely the Turkish language. I made acquaintance with the ambassadors and ministers who resided there, and was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages for the King of Prussia, with the intention of retaining me at Constantinople as chaplain to the Legation. But my situation at Smyrna being very good, and more convenient for me, I declined it; and after a long stay at Constantinople, (where I lodged in the Dutch ambassador's palace, Baron Van Dedem) I departed for the Dardanelles, travelled over the plain of Troy, went to Mytilene, to Scio, the Morea, Athens, and Greece; to the Islands of the Archipelago, as Paros and Antiparos (where I descended into its famous grotto) to Naxos, Delos, Tino, Samos, Patmos, (where the grotto is shown in which they pretend that St. John wrote the Revelation); to Rhodes, Cos, &c.; then I returned to Asia Minor, went to Scalanuova, Miletus, Ephesus, Magnesia *ad Meandrum*, Pryene, Sardis, Magnesia *ad Sypilum*, Thyatira, Pergamo, &c. when I examined the state of the Seven Churches mentioned in the Revelations. At Smyrna in 1795 I had the happiness of becoming acquainted with Mr. Randle Wilbraham, with whom I concerted a journey to Babylon and Persia. We set off the beginning of March for Scio, sailed to Cyprus and Latakia, went from thence to Aleppo; proceeded to Beir, where we crossed the Eu-

phrates, went to Urpha, (or Ur Chaldæorum of Abraham) where is the tomb of Ephraim the Syrian; and to Merdin, in Mesopotamia, from whence we saw the immense plain between the Euphrates and the Tigris, which is intercepted, or rather bordered by the mountain Sinjar (perhaps the Shinar of the Scriptures); and traversing that part of Mesopotamia, we arrived through Curdistan at Mosul, the ancient Nineveh, of which no other remains are to be seen but a vast quantity of bricks scattered in the plain. Having embarked on the river Tigris, (on curious rafts supported by goat skins blown up) we sailed for Baghdad, where we arrived at the end of June. Here we remained some months, and as I had already improved in the Persian language, I studied it with more application, under a Persian master, who knew the Arabic well. From Baghdad I went to Meshhed, Hussein, and Meshhed-Ali, where a famous tomb of that khalif or emperor is to be seen, which is visited by great numbers of Persians, who revere him next after Mohammed, as their principal saint. I proceeded to the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, called by the Arabs *Kesi*, visited very much by the Jews; and to Hella, a town on the banks of the Euphrates, built from the ruins of ancient Babylon, which is about three quarters of an hour distant from it. When I approached these immensely extensive ruins, I was amazed at the exact accomplishment of the prophecies of the Old Testament, by the prophet Isaias. I proceeded from thence over a vast number of ruins of bricks, to Takht Keosrou, or the remains of the city of Seleucia *ad Tigrim*, called by the Eastern nations Modain, or the two towns, being situated on both sides of the said river; returned, at the end of July, to Baghdad.

Having prepared every necessary for our journey to Persia, I departed with Mr. Wilbraham in August, passing through Kirmanshah, Hamaand, (the ancient Ecbatana) Gulpeigan, to Ispahan, where we arrived the latter end of September. In this vast city of 500,000 or 600,000 inhabitants, I studied more exactly the true Persian language, under the care of one of the Ulemas, or learned men. After having made my observations on this large capital of Persia, and having bought the best Persian manuscripts, historical as well as poetical, (now deposited in the Royal Library at Berlin) we set off for Persepolis, the ruins of which we beheld with astonishment; we then proceeded to Shiras, the native country of Saadi and Hafiz, whose tombs are seen there. Here I had again an opportunity of observing the differences of the Persian dialects, and to exercise myself in that dialect of the language, which is reputed the purest in Persia. But what I regarded as a great curiosity is, that the Turkish language, though different from that of Constantinople in its pronunciation, is spoken in Persia at court, and by men of rank and education, as well as by numbers of Turkmen who are established there. From hence we proceeded to Kasrune and Abusheher, on the Persian Gulf, where we arrived very fortunately in January 1796. How great was our joy, when we saw, some days after our arrival, an English sloop of war, commanded by Captain Selby, arrive from Bombay. The sight of so many English faces, was the greatest gratification to us, as we had not seen any European for a great length of time. We were treated with great politeness by the worthy captain, and sailed with him over the Persian Gulf to Bassora Here he stayed with Mr. Manesty, the Hon. East India Company's agent, more than a month, continuing my study of the Persian language, and especially reading their difficult manuscripts, under a Persian master.

We departed from Bassora the beginning of March, for the dreary Desert of Arabia, riding on camels, accompanied by six Arabs likewise on camels, armed with matched fire-arms, lances, and swords. We traversed with them the dismal Desert, passed to Palmyra and its surprising and remarkable ruins; and after having overcome all difficulties, and escaped all dangers, we arrived safe, after thirty-three days from Bassora, about the beginning of April, at Aleppo. Every one will readily believe how seriously we rejoiced at our fortunate journey through the Desert. Nobody had (perhaps) before us ventured to go to Palmyra from Bassora. After a short stay at Aleppo, we set off accompanied by a Tartar, to travel with expedition to Jerusalem. We passed through Hamah and Hums to Damascus, where we lodged at the great monastery of Spanish monks, who received us with great civility: we proceeded from thence through a fine plain at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, till we arrived at the river Jordan, before it falls into the lake of Genesareth, where we entered Palestine; crossing the said river, and passing through Galilee, we arrived at Nazareth, proceeded to Nabolus, passed the ruins of Samaria, and arrived at Jerusalem early in May. Having seen the Holy Fire, (as the Greeks call a highly blamable pious fraud, practised by them at the sepulchre of our Saviour) and all the interesting places near Jerusalem, we went to Jaffa, where we embarked; Mr. Wilbraham for the Islands of the Archipelago (which I had already seen); and I, for Smyrna, where I returned safe in June 1796. In 1797, we had at Smyrna a dreadful rebellion of the Turkish mob, who set fire to our European quarter of the town and burnt it. We lost in the fire our best houses and libraries, but preserved the English chapel. In 1798,

I accompanied two of my pupils to Europe, on board an Imperial ship, which was taken by Tripoline cruisers at the entrance of the Adriatic Gulf, between Otrante and Manfredonia, and carried to Modon, where we were providentially released, the commander of that squadron being an English renegado, who knew us, having been at Smyrna several times before: a very happy circumstance for us! We were well treated, and honoured in every possible way.

From Modon we sailed to Zante, where the French, having at that time possession of the Seven Islands, retained us as prisoners of war. However, we received in a fortnight an order to proceed to Corfu, to be presented to the general in chief (Chabot). We were therefore obliged to sail in a boat from island to island; landed on Ithaca, and were in great danger of perishing between Santa Maura and Corfu by a squall of wind, but were very fortunately driven to Prevesa. At Corfu we were well received by the French general, and obtained from him permission of sailing for Venice, where we performed quarantine 30 days. From Venice we went to Trieste, to Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, and Hamburgh, and at last to England, in September. How happy was I to see that most enviable country! I had here the honour to be presented (at the recommendation of the R. W. Levant Company) to the Lord Bishop of London, who received me with the greatest condescension and kindness, of which I shall for ever retain a grateful memory.

After a stay of only two months and a half in England, I returned to the continent of Europe, through Hamburgh, to see my friends and relations in Prussia. In passing through Berlin, I was presented to the King and Queen of Prussia, little suspecting the unfortunate events and wretched consequences that were to follow them, through bad management. At Dantzic, I lodged at the governor's house (the Count Kalkreuth), who offered me a very honourable post in that town, at the Gymnasium and the Trinity-Church, in the quality of Doctor of Divinity and Professor of the College. But being already engaged with the Levant Company, I declined it. From Dantzic I passed to Koningsberg, and, Feb. 1, 1799, arrived at Lyck, where I found my old mother, of 81 years, alive. What a ravishing scene was that, after seventeen years absence! Having stayed with her two months, I returned to Smyrna, through Poland, Hungary, Transylvania, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Varna. From thence I sailed on the Black Sea to Constantinople, and so to Smyrna, where I arrived in October 1799, after an absence of one year and a half. In 1800, I married my present wife whom I had educated myself: she was born in Smyrna. In the beginning of July 1804, we went together to Athens, and returned to Smyrna. In February 1807 we received an order from the English ambassador Mr. Arbuthnot, to embark on board the Glutton, instantaneously. We were therefore carried away in a hurry to Tenedos, where we remained on board more than fifty days. It was shocking to see thirty-six persons, ladies, maid-servants, nurses, and children, crowded in one cabin together. After the expedition against Constantinople had miscarried, we were sent to Malta, where we performed our quarantine in a damp lazaret. The quarantine finished, I embarked with Mrs. Usko for England, where we arrived safe in July last. Soon after I had again the unexpected happiness of seeing the Lord Bishop of London, with whom I had the honour to spend two happy days in the same place (Sundridge near Seven Oaks) where I had the pleasure of seeing him nine years before, and in the same month of October.

I must here declare, to the honour of the Bible, that I did not find during my travels, one circumstance in the Holy Scriptures contrary to the present manners and customs of the East, or to geography, and the situation of the different places mentioned therein; but, on the contrary, all is conformable to the different prophecies and descriptions in the Sacred Writings.

*** The foregoing narrative is not only interesting in itself, as exemplifying an adventurous spirit, but as shewing how much may be accomplished by the exertions of an individual who has properly prepared himself for the purpose, by studying the languages, and habituating himself to the manners of the people whom he intends to visit. We understand that Mr. Usko has been presented by the Lord Bishop of London to the living of Orsett, in Essex.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION AMONG THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 319.)

In the course of my observations on missionary attempts among the Cherokee Indians I have concluded, that after the habits are formed, the only way to reduce them is by the influence of the children. To this point I have therefore bent my whole force. The mode of dieting, clothing, and instructing them, and even of their recreations was important. During the two first years I laid in all the provisions necessary for table use; hired a cook, who, under the particular direction of the schoolmaster's wife, prepared the victuals in the American style. I provided a large table and furnished the requisite utensils, around which all the scholars could decently

take their seats; and after the master had looked up for a blessing, during which time they all devoutly attended, they were taught the etiquette of the table. It was indeed peculiarly pleasing to see how emulously they strove to excel, and how orderly they would wait for a dismission by the returning of thanks: A conduct which might put to the blush many of our *coxcomb would be* infidels, who in this respect study to express their contempt of God, to display their ingratitude, and give a specimen of their politeness and superior civilization, by abruptly leaving the table before thanks are returned, and even in the presence of clergymen.

Their meals were regular, their diet wholesome, and their preparations neat and cleanly. These things, however small to us, were of the last importance; and to be particularly observed in an institution designed not only to rescue the rising race from savage manners, but also to light up *beacons*, by which the parents might gradually be conducted into the same field of improvement.

The children were all neatly clothed, mostly in striped cotton, or plain linen, manufactured in Tennessee, and made up by the master's wife, as each scholar stood in need. The females of my own congregation were often active in furnishing part of this supply.

On the 4th of July, 1805, the whole school appeared before a large concourse of red and white people, cloathed in one of their donations.

I was obliged to furnish blankets for the scholars to sleep on, as the use of beds was not known in the nation. This was an article of considerable expense, and on one occasion had nearly effected the ruin of the institution. In the fall of the year 1804, a considerable number of blankets were wanting; the money I had procured was so nearly expended, that I dared not lay it out for this article; and as by fatigues and exposures an inflammation had settled in one of my legs, which rendered it both painful and inconvenient to seek for supplies, I was reduced to considerable difficulty, until I conceived of the following expedient. In the October of this fall the annuity was distributed among the Cherokees. I then gave in the names of the children, as part of the nation, and by the influence of Col. Meigs the agent, and a principal Indian chief, I drew 26 blankets and 2 other articles; thus we had a comfortable supply for the winter.

The order of the day for school exercises is nearly the following: The children rise, pray, and wash; then the school opens by reading the scriptures, praise and public prayer; are engaged in lessons till breakfast; then have an hour for recreations; are again engaged from 9 to 12; play 2 hours; then in school till evening. In the summer between sun-down and dark and 9 o'clock, they have spelling lessons, and close by singing a hymn, and prayer by the master. Then, just before the children lie down, on their knees they commit themselves to the guardian arms of their indulgent Parent, and go to rest securely under his wing.

In this order we proceeded without much deviation until the July of 1805, the school consisting of from 25 to 35 scholars. About that period the United States had authorised a treaty to be made with that nation, and appointed the place on the Highwassee river, nearly twelve miles by land below the site of my school house, 46 from S. W. Point, 20 above the mouth of the river, and 45 from Tellico blockhouse.

At this place was an assemblage of the principal chiefs of the nation, with many of the common people, and between two and three hundred white people, among whom were Gen. Smith and Col. Meigs, commissioners for the United States, and Gov. Sevier, commissioner for the state of Tennessee. There I attended with my school, consisting then of 25 scholars. Our passage to the place was indeed romantic. Figure to yourself 25 little savages of the forest, all seated in a large canoe, the teacher at one end, and myself at the other, steering our course down the stream, a distance by water of nearly 20 miles. To see the little creatures sitting neatly dressed in home-spun cotton, presented them by the females of my white congregation, their hearts beating with the anticipation of their expected examination, frequently reviewing their lessons in order to be ready; then joining in anthems of praise to the Redeemer, making the adjoining hills and groves resound with the adored name of JESUS—what heart could have possibly remained unmoved!

The place of treaty was a large bower in the midst of a delightful grove, where the school was introduced, marching in procession between the open ranks of white and red spectators. Each scholar read such a portion, as was requested. The different classes then spelled a number of words without the book. Specimens of their writing and cyphering were shown, and the exhibition closed by the children singing, with a clear and distinct voice, a hymn or two committed to memory. The scene was very impressive. Few of the spectators were unmoved, and many shed tears plentifully. The governor, a hardy veteran, who had often braved the dangers of war in the same forest, said to me, "I have often stood unmoved amidst showers of bullets from the Indian rifles; but this effectually unmans me. I see civilization taking the ground of barbarism, and the praises of Jesus succeeding to the war whoop

of the savage." All this time the tears were stealing down his manly cheek.

The effect of this exhibition was such on the red people, that they instantly requested a second establishment in the lower district of the nation. On this head I had no instructions from the committee of missions, and no appropriations for its support. My own private property was insufficient to bear the whole cost, and the necessity of extending the plan was apparent. Notwithstanding all these difficulties I resolved on the measure, and trusted for aid in the discharge of evident duty from sources directed by Providence; and by the 26th of August, I had a second school in operation, consisting of from 20 to 30 scholars.

During the continuance of the treaty a circumstance occurred, which, as it tends to display the sensibility of a savage conscience, and exhibit their ideas of the justice of God, deserves to be remembered. One day, while sitting at dinner, a cloud arose and portended a considerable storm. The vivid lightnings flashed furiously around, and the thunders roared at a distance. A white man by the name of Rodgers, who had long been a resident in the nation, and abandoned to every wickedness, used very profane and blasphemous expressions respecting the thunder. At length a flash of lightning struck a tree near the bower in which all were seated, and passed off without any remarkable injury, except giving all a very severe shock. Silence reigned in the whole assembly about the space of a minute, when Enotta, i. e. the Black Fox, the king of the nation, broke silence by saying, "The Great Spirit is mad at Rodgers."

The introduction of such unprincipled men into the nation is the most formidable barrier in the way of their civilization.

Many benevolent persons entertain the plan of civilizing savages without the aid of conquest. A late writer allows that a few such instances have been unaccountably successful, but insists that those, who build their hopes on these, lay just claims to the character of romance. Had he lived in our own country, he would not have thought this so hopeless a measure. The Creeks and the Cherokees would have turned his eye to the unstrung bow and broken arrow, to the scattered wampum and the falling wigwam, as indications that the character of the savage was dropping off, they would then have pointed to their houses and their barns, to their ploughs and their harvests; to their bibles and their schools; and told him in good English, "See in all these things, which are *ours*, and procured by *ourselves*, one additional proof of the success of benevolence."

MAGNETIC NEEDLE.

Non variation of Magnetic Needle in Jamaica.

Mr. Robertson in a late communication made to the Royal Society, has related a remarkable circumstance in the history of the variation of the compass. Since 1600, the compass has not varied at Jamaica. It is now what it was in the times of Halley, 6 1-2 degrees east. Of the grants, a map was given upon a magnetic meridian, and the direction of the magnetic meridian remains the same. Since the original grants, new maps, upon new scales, have been constructed, and all of them are found to agree with the first maps in the direction of the magnetic meridian. If the boundary line passed through a forest of marked trees, such trees as are found are coincident with the present meridian. The districts were formerly by the cardinal points, and examined by compass, the lines are found the same. Such well attested facts discover to us how little is truly known of the science of magnetism. And as very much depends upon a full knowledge of the variation, the variation is recommended to every friend of useful discovery.

Variation of Magnetic Needle in America.

The editors of the Panoplist are informed, that S. Dewitt, Esq, surveyor general of the state of New York, has lately discovered, that the variation of the magnetic needle is rapidly changing in a direction contrary to that in which it has heretofore moved. This is a singular and interesting phenomenon; and we should be obliged to any of our philosophical correspondents to favour us with their observations upon it; noticing the time when this reversed movement commenced, the progress it has already made, the causes which have probably produced it, and any other circumstances, which may throw light on a subject of so much importance. A communication of this kind would be very acceptable to the editors, and gratifying and useful to the public.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE FROM AMERICA.

Connecticut Academy.

This institution originated at New Haven in the spring of 1799. About twenty gentlemen, among whom were the President of Yale college, and the principal literary characters in the town, associated, formed a plan of the academy, and a constitution. In October of the same year, an act of the legislature was obtained, incorporating them and their associates by the name of "The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences," with the powers usually granted to similar bodies. Their stated meetings are on the fourth Tuesday of every second month, and their annual

meeting on the fourth Tuesday of October, for the choice of officers, at which time an oration is pronounced by one of the members. Each member pays a small fee on admission, and one dollar annually, to the funds of the academy.

The objects of the academy are the promotion of every branch of science and all useful arts; but their attention has been principally directed to procure a statistical account of Connecticut. Some progress has been made in the collection of materials. A specimen of this work, comprehending a statistical account of the town of New Haven, from materials collected by the members belonging to that town, is now preparing for the press, and will probably be published in the ensuing spring. The academy have a small collection of papers on other subjects, which will probably be published during the present year.

The Rev. Dr. Dwight, president of Yale college, is preparing for the press, "Observations on a series of journies through the states of New England and New York, intended to illustrate the topography, agriculture, commerce, government, literature, manners, morals and religion, of those countries." This work, we understand, is considerably advanced. As its plan is new, its subjects various, useful and interesting, and its author well known in the literary world, as competent to his undertaking, the public may justly expect much entertainment and instruction from this work.

Theological Library.

An institution with this name has lately been established in Boston, which we are happy to learn has received respectable patronage. One of its principal objects is "to collect critical, controversial, and scarce publications in divinity, many of which are difficult to be found, and too expensive for an individual to possess." By the subscriptions of proprietors, and several liberal donations, a considerable and very valuable collection of books is already made. Among their benefactors, the hon. Jonathan Mason is entitled to particular acknowledgments, for a present of more than one hundred volumes. About 250 volumes have been *deposited* in the care and for the use of the company, by the corporation of "King's Chapel." Among these, are a respectable number of the *Christian Fathers*, and other ancient divines. There is also a fine copy of Walton's Polyglott Bible, and Castell's Lexicon. The Society ask the public attention and patronage to this institution. An increase of subscribers is desired to aid in the accomplishment of the wishes of the trustees, which are, that their room in Devonshire street, may contain one of the most complete theological libraries in the United States. They will gratefully accept any contributions to aid their purpose.

Another Theological Library.

Another Theological Library, on a still larger scale, is now collecting in Phillips academy, at Andover, for the accommodation and benefit of the theological seminary, lately established and attached to that respectable literary institution. Orders have been sent to Europe for the purchase, to a considerable amount, of a selection of the best classical and other works, for such an institution.

Griesbach's Greek Testament.

Proposals are issued for printing at the university press, (Cambridge, Mass.) Griesbach's edition of the Greek Testament, with a selection of the most important various readings. The edition from which the American is to be exactly copied, was published at Leipsick in the year 1805, under the inspection, we understand, of Dr. Griesbach himself, and by its size is intended for common use.

Dr. Griesbach's accuracy, fidelity, and industry are well known to the learned in every part of Europe. He is a Lutheran by profession, and orthodox it is said in his religious opinions; but he has no where discovered in his few alterations of the received text the slightest bias, or want of impartiality. Marsh, the learned commentator on Michaelis, and now Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, loses no opportunity of praising his unwearied labours of more than thirty years in this kind of criticism, his scrupulous exactness, and above all the fairness with which he has quoted authorities, and the unbiassed judgment he has discovered in his decisions on the relative value of readings. But Dr. Griesbach's edition derives a value superior to every other, from the more accurate collation, which has been made in late years of some of the most important manuscripts, from the discovery and examination of many others unknown to Mill and Wetstein, and from the aids which biblical criticism has received from the various labours of the learned in the last half century.

His edition has been long received as a standard in all the universities of Germany, and it is appealed to with confidence by theologians in England and every part of Europe.

Thomson's Translation of the Sacred Scriptures.

Proposals are issued by Thomas Dobson, of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, A new translation of the Sacred Scriptures. The Old Testament, from the Greek of the Septuagint; and the New Testament, from the most correct Greek text; with occasional notes. By Charles Thomson, Esq. late Secretary to the Congress of the United States.

It is proposed to print the work elegantly, with a good type, on superfine paper, and to

have it executed with great care and accuracy.

The whole will be comprised in two large quarto volumes; and to those who subscribe before the work is put to press, it will be delivered at ten dollars for each copy in boards, to be paid when the first volume is finished.

VIEWS OF SPAIN,

Taken in the Year 1805.

No. II.

THE SPANISH ARMY.

The Spanish army had long demanded the attention of the government. The Prince of Peace, on being appointed generalissimo both on sea and on land, directed all his efforts to establish a better organisation: and since the new ordinances he has enacted, most of the radical defects have disappeared.

The Spanish army is organised as follows.

Infantry of the line. Thirty eight regiments, of three battalions each. Each battalion consisting of four companies, of 84 men; 60 of whom are privates. Each battalion consequently musters 336.

Total infantry of the line.....38,304

One regiment of Italian infantry, of the same strength 1,008

Six Swiss regiments, of two battalions of 1007 men each..... 12,084

Light infantry: twelve battalions of 700 men each..... 8,400

These battalions in time of war are completed to the number of 1000 men each.

Artillery: five regiments, of twelve companies each. Two companies of flying artillery are attached to each of these regiments. In time of peace, three of them consist of 1,200 men, the others consist of 900; in time of war these last are carried to the same number as the three first.

Cavalry of the line. Twelve regiments, consisting of 100 men each: 500 men in each regiment. Total. 6,000

Light cavalry: six regiments of *chasseurs*, of the same strength as the heavy horse; and six regiments of hussars, the same.

Total.....6,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Peace.	*War.*
Infantry	59,796	98,200
Cavalry	12,000	12,000
Artillery.....	5,400	6,000
Pioneers.....	1,400	1,400
	78,596	117,600

The body of engineers consists of 196 officers, who supply a regiment of two battalions of pioneers, and miners.

Total.....1,400

Besides these forces, there are four regiments of provincial grenadiers, consisting of one battalion of 700 men each; and forty-two regiments of organised militia, of one battalion each; embodied only in time of war.

Total, militia.....32,000

There are few military states in Europe which can boast a body of militia better regulated, and more capable to maintain that reputation of valour which the Spanish nation has acquired.

In time of war the principal cities form their inhabitants into bodies of militia, (called *milicias urbanas*) for the guard of their respective cities.

The generalissimo has formed a staff, a body unknown in Spain till after his appointment.

To command these land forces, his Catholic Majesty has now one generalissimo, seven captain generals, (a rank equivalent to that o. marshall of France, formerly) 103 lieutenant generals, 162 *Maréchaux de Camp* * [adjutant generals?] and 263 brigadiers.

All these officers are paid in time of peace and war on the following footing.

	Reals.	£.
Lieutenant generals (when employed)...	120,000	about 1,100
Do. (when unemployed)	45,000	400
Maréchaux de camp (when employed)	60,000	550
Do. (when unemployed)	30,000	275
Brigadiers	12,000	125

Since the new organisation, the Spanish soldier receives a half *piecette* a day; about five pence English. All the salaries of the officers, from the rank of colonel, down to that of ensign, have also been raised lately; and it may be asserted that next to the English army, the Spanish is the best paid of any in Europe.

The steadiness of the Hungarian in retreat, the ardour of the French in attack; passive subordination, patience past trial, sobriety, so prevalent and universal, that often, an onion will content a man, while under the hardships of a campaign, provided he have plenty of segars to smoke; courage and perseverance, to encounter the fatigues of a march, indifference as to lying on the hard ground; such are the qualities of the Spanish soldier, without partiality we may reckon him among the best in Europe. Desertions are not frequent: the men being sincerely attached to their country.

The expulsion of the Moors from the kingdom of Spain, the conquest of Mexico, the battle of Pavia, that of St. Quintin, the fields of Almanza and Villaviciosa, bear witness to

* This cannot be translated *field marshal*—that rank in England being above every other.

the bravery of Spanish soldiers. More recently still, the conquest of the lines on the Pyreneans, atchieved by 5000 men under the command of Don Antonio Ricardos; the taking of Bellegarde, by the same general; the defence of that fortress afterwards, by the Marquis of Vallesantaro; the defence of Rosas, by General Izquierdo; the storming of Castel Pignone in Navarre, by the General in Chief, Don Ventura Caro; the defence of that frontier, by the same general, who had but 8000 men under his orders, to cover thirty two leagues of country, attacked by an enemy of superior force: these are facts that corroborate my assertion.

Since the reorganisation of the army, the officers are bound to follow studies, which, in time, will enable them to appear in line with success. But it is much to be wished, that coffee houses, those idle schools of dissipation and insubordination, were discouraged as much as possible

The artillery has a school at Segovia, which frequently supplies young men of much information. In general the corps of artillery is composed of men of merit; they gave full proofs of it, in the last war with the French.

The engineers have also a school at Zamora: the institution is well conducted, and has furnished several officers of distinction.

I shall conclude this chapter, with asserting, that the King of Spain, with his own forces, provided they be conducted by able generals and experienced officers, is fully equal to defend his frontiers from invasion. Two points alone can be attacked with effect, Guipuscoa and Catalonia. Sixty thousand men would be sufficient in Catalonia; forty thousand might defend Guipuscoa and Navarre; these two provinces forming but one line of defence. With respect to Arragon, ten thousand men would be perfectly equal to defend the defiles in the Pyreneans which cover that kingdom.

An army of reserve of 20,000 men, destined to reinforce the active armies, might be assembled at Saragossa. The coasts of Spain are sufficiently sheltered from a descent.

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

Seven thousand three hundred men compose the king's household; they are thus divided: four troops of life guards, of one hundred and fifty men each. The first is named the Spanish Troop: the second the American; the third the Italian, and the fourth the Flemish: this last is the only one where foreigners are admitted. A company of halbert bearers, of one hundred men, is selected from among the serjeants of the Spanish and Walloon guards.

Two regiments of foot guards, the Spanish and the Walloon guards. Each of these is composed of three battalions, of a thousand men each. They not only serve to guard the king's person, but are also the first to join the armies. During the last war against the English, a battalion of Walloon guards was sent to Surinam, to defend that Dutch colony.

Speaking of the Walloon guards, I cannot help introducing a few particulars, respecting a body of men who have immortalized their names by their glory and fidelity, for the space of a hundred years.

Philip V. enacted, at the creation of this corps, that it should consist exclusively of officers and men natives of those provinces of France, which had been formerly under the Spanish dominion. That principle was acted upon, until the declaration of war against France. The recruiting having become impossible, at that period, and the regiment being always before the enemy, and having lost numbers of officers, and the major part of the private soldiers, Charles IV. allowed the admission of Frenchmen in general; and Spaniards, even, as officers. He also authorized the recruiting of men in foreign countries, without any distinction. This mixture has changed the *esprit de corps*; but, if they have lost some of their former spirit, they have still preserved the same courage and fidelity.

Philip V. forgetting awhile the services his Walloon guards had performed, announced his intention of disbanding them. On which the Duke d'Havré, brother of the Count of Priego, who had raised that body of men, drew up, and laid at the feet of his Catholic Majesty, representations couched in that style of loyalty and respectful energy, which distinguished the knights of ancient times. Philip V. was struck with them; he resolved that the Walloon guards should be preserved; and they have maintained themselves ever since in spite of the incessant intrigues carried on against them. The Prince of Peace in order to disconcert those intrigues, has given that body a new formation, which secures its existence, and will procure it fresh means of evincing its courage and loyalty.

When he determined on keeping up the Spanish and Walloon guards, the Prince of Peace seemed to have remembered those memorable expressions of Charles III. which comprize in themselves the history of these two regiments. Charles III. on leaving the city of Madrid, where the people had risen against the Minister Squilace, arrived, without any guards, at the Castle of Aranjuez. Having looked out of the palace windows, his uneasiness increased at the sight of bayonets, which he perceived glistering at a distance in a cloud of dust. Seized with the idea that the people of the capital were in pursuit of him, he gave instant orders for his departure. The king was in the act of getting into his carriage, when one of the officers, sent to reconnoitre, returned and told his majesty,

that the troops seen at a distance were the two battalions of the guards. "Pull off my boots," replied Charles; "I am easy: my guards are coming, I'll to bed." One battalion of the Spanish guards, and one of the Walloon guards, had marched seven leagues in three hours.

ROYAL CARABINEERS.

This corps, consisting of six hundred men, forming part of the king's body guards, is beyond all doubt the finest I ever saw; I never yet beheld any corps fit to be compared with it. It maintains the reputation the Spanish cavalry has obtained, and is composed of six squadrons; four of which are heavy, one is chasseurs, and the other hussars.

Selected from the different regiments in the army, the carabineers must have served for the space of eight years, without once incurring punishment of any kind. On their admission into that chosen body, they engage themselves for life; (what is called *romper el papel*); and, as if marriage were incompatible with the qualities of a soldier, they take the oath of celibacy. It would be difficult to express the sentiment experienced at the sight of this respectable assemblage of soldiers, grown old under arms, who, for the defence of their king, have resigned all happiness in this world. As the religious retires from society to think only of his salvation, so the carabineer binds himself by indissoluble bonds, and pronounces the same sacred engagements. As many heroes, therefore, as soldiers, are contained in this body of men. Philosophers, who may chance to read this article, will perhaps smile: but we doubt much whether they would stand in line in front of this brave band.

The officers also are selected from the army at large. The carabineer who commits some public offence is expelled his corps, and abandoned to the civil power; for, it is not supposed, that any individual belonging to this corps would disgrace himself, by swerving from his line of duty, therefore no provisions are made for such cases.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE KELP MANUFACTURE IN SCOTLAND.

The principal situation for kelp is in the Long island. The manufacture was introduced by certain Irish adventurers, about fifty years ago. Before that time, the manufacture of that article was wholly unknown on the north-west coast of Scotland. Some native individuals, profiting by the example of the Irish, commenced the kelp business themselves, and, having gained considerably by the undertaking, the system became general.

The manufacture has gradually extended from that period, down to the present time; and on some estates in the Highlands, affords now no inconsiderable share of the revenue arising to the proprietor. The Lewis is said to be capable of producing 450 tons annually; the Harris 650; North Uist 1500; South Uist 1500; and Barra 250; in all 4350 tons. This quantity may be considered as a fair average in favourable seasons. The land rent of that tract exceeds £13,000, but is below £14,000 *per ann.*

The kelp, after deducting the charges of manufacture, the freight to market, commission to agents, &c. has for these last seven years, yielded a clear profit of from £4 to £5 *per* ton; but, taking £4 10s. as a medium, the income arising to the proprietors of the Long island, who now make the kelp, with a very few exceptions, on their own account, will, from that article, amount to £19,575.

In the islands of N. and S. Uist, where the quantity of kelp is most considerable, in proportion to the extent of population; about two tons is an average allowed to each head of a family, or a stout working man. A great part of that kelp is made from cast or drift ware, which comes ashore on the west coast, after a gale of westerly wind. This ware, if not instantly secured, is often drifted back again to the sea; and although it may afterwards return to the shore, it is in general found, in a few days, to have lost so much substance, as to be utterly unfit for its original purpose. It requires 350 horse loads of ware of this description to make a ton of kelp; and it may easily be conceived, that, without a number of hands always ready on the watch to secure the floating ware, no great quantity of kelp could be made from that ware.

The rest of the kelp in these islands, is made on the east coast, from the growing ware found in the bays and arms of the sea, and often on sunken rocks, at some distance from the shore. Great part of this ware is cut, and floated ashore on rafts and in boats, and is attended to the maker with no inconsiderable degree of toil and risk. To expedite the business, and for mutual convenience, the kelpers generally form into small parties, make a joint stock of their ware, and divide the manufacturing price at the end of the year.

The manufacture of kelp is at all times, and particularly in a rainy season, a difficult and precarious business, and can only be carried on in the months of June, July, and the two first weeks in August. It is a dirty and disagreeable employment, and must, if the present race of people were to leave the country, be given up altogether.

In proportion as the population on some estates increases, so in proportion does the quantity of kelp: and it cannot be denied, by any one acquainted with the kelp manufac-

ture of the Highlands, that, by the adoption of more approved modes of managing and cutting, the quantity of Highland kelp will increase considerably.

On one considerable kelp estate, the proprietor being about to leave the country, and reside in England, dreaded that his people might become more remiss in his absence. To insure their industry, he raised the manufacturing price from two to four guineas *per* ton; while, on the other hand, his lands, already sufficiently rented, were augmented in proportion, and the people remained equally satisfied as before.

Brown on the State of the Highlands.

CULTIVATION OF THE CACAO, OR CHOCOLATE PLANT.

We have repeatedly hinted at the *possibility*, to say the least, that our West India islands might vary their productions, and encrease the number of them to advantage. Soil and situation must, no doubt, be consulted: but, hitherto, we apprehend, that the principle of "following the old track" has been the chief cause why certain articles of cultivation have engrossed the attention of planters. As there are, however, among our West India proprietors, men of wealth, to whom experiments that occupy a few acres of ground, or require the advance of labour and money some years before they yield returns, are not discouraging; we insert the mode of cultivating the Cacao, or chocolate plant, as practised by the Spaniards in the Carraccas. It may suit some estates, and may even employ the leisure of more than at present are aware of it. Our extract is from Depon's travels to South America.

After having chosen the land, it should be cleared of all trees, shrubs and other plants. It is crossed with small ditches, in directions according to the declivity of the soil; these serve to drain the stagnant waters, to carry off the rains, and to irrigate or water the soil whenever necessary. The *alignement* is then laid out, in which the cacao trees are to be arranged. They are planted in triangles or squares. In either case, there is always in the centre an alley, bordered by cacao trees and running from east to west. When they are planted in squares, this alley is crossed by another running from north to south. The cacao plants should be placed at 15 or 16 feet from each other, in good soil; and about 13 or 14 feet in soil of inferior quality.

This is almost the only tree in nature to which the enlivening beams of the sun are obnoxious. It requires to be sheltered from their ardour; and is mingled with other trees which guard it from the rays of the sun, without depriving it of the benefit of their heat. The erytrine and the banana are employed for this purpose. The latter, by the rapidity of its growth, and the magnitude of its leaves, protect it for the first year. In one range of cacao trees a banana is placed between two cacaos, and an erytrine between the two following. In the other range a banana is placed between each cacao tree, and no erytrines, so that the latter are at the distance of two alleys. The banana and the erytrine are first planted, and when a shelter from the sun is thus provided, the hole for the cacao is made, around which are planted four stalks of the yucca plant, at the distance of two feet from each other. At the end of two months the cacao is planted; the smaller the plant is, the better.

The cacao plant should not exceed thirty-six inches in size when transplanted.

The nurseries of cacao demand an excellent soil, well prepared, where the water does not remain.—They should be well sheltered from the sun. Small knolls of earth are formed, in each of which are put two grains of cacao in such a manner that they are parallel with the level of the ground. During the first twenty days the seeds are covered with two layers of banana or other leaves. If necessary, the ground is watered; but the water is not suffered to remain. The most suitable time for sowing is in November.

Care should be taken that the plants are not wet in the interval between their being taken out of the ground and replanted.

When the bananas grow old they should be carefully felled, lest the cacaos should be injured by their accidental fall. They are totally removed as soon as the erytrines yield sufficient shade; this operation gives more air to the trees of the plantation, and encourages their growth.

Until the cacao plant attains four feet in height, it is trimmed to the stem. If it shoots forth several branches, they are reduced to three, at equal distances; and in proportion as the plant encreases, the leaves which appear on the three branches are stripped off. If they bend much, and incline towards the earth, they are tied in bunches, so that the tree may not remain crooked. The branches which are trimmed, are cut at the distance of two fingers from the tree. The suckers which spring from the tree are also removed, as they only live at its expence.

The cacao trees should have sufficient shade to prevent their being burned by the sun. If they are much exposed to its rays, their branches are scattered, crack, and the tree dies. They are also infested with worms which gnaw their bark all around, then attack their interior and destroy them. The only

remedy which has hitherto been found, is to employ people to kill these worms, which are deposited by a small scaly winged insect, which gnaws the tree.

A creeping plant often attaches itself to a branch of the cacao tree, which it covers and causes to wither, by nourishing itself with the substance of the plant. The only remedy is to remove it: this forms the occupation of the slaves on Sundays.

When the cacao trees are in a state of produce, they are subject to a disease called taint *(tache)*. This is a black taint or stain which attacks the trees, encircling them below, and kills them. The mode of preservation is to make, in the beginning, a slight notch that shall pierce the bark. But if the taint is extensive, it is necessary to cut all the affected part. It then discharges a liquid, and is healed. The bark remains of a violet colour in the part that has been tainted.

The other enemies of the cacao are the agouti, stag, squirrel, monkey, &c. The agouti often destroys in one night all the hopes of the proprietor. The stag eats the husks or pods of the cacao, while yet tender, with so much voracity that in the body of a stag killed on the banks of the Tuy there were found three hundred unmasticated. Stags are also fond of the buds, which they reach by standing on their hind feet; and on that account are more dangerous by reason of the tender age of the cacao plant.

The whole class of parrots, in particular the great Ara, which destroys for the pleasure of destroying, and the parroquets, which come in numerous flocks, conspire also to ruin the plantations of cacao.

It is most essential to deepen the trenches which carry off the water, in proportion as the plant encreases in size, and as the roots of course pierce deeper: for if the trenches are cleft at a depth of three feet, while the roots are six feet in the earth, it follows that the lower part of the cacao plant is in a situation of too great humidity, and rots at the level of the water. It is necessary also to abstain from cutting any branch from cacao plants already in a state of produce. Such an operation might occasion the subsequent crop to be stronger; but the plants become enervated and often perish, according to the quality of the earth and the number of branches cut off.

The cacao gives two principal crops in a year, one about St. John's day, the other towards the end of December. The cacao also ripens and is gathered during the whole year. But in all seasons, the people of Terra Firma make it a point, as far as possible, to collect their crops only at the decline of the moon, because, say they, experience proves that this precaution renders the cacao more solid, and less liable to spoil.

To collect the cacao, those negroes and Indians are employed who have the sharpest sight; that only the ripe fruit may be gathered. The most robust and active are chosen to carry it to the places where the grain is to be shaken out. The aged and maimed are employed to shake out the grain. This operation is performed on a place well swept, and covered with green leaves, on which they place the cacao. Some open the pod, and others strike out the grain with a small piece of wood, which must not be sharp, lest it should injure the grain.

The good and bad cacao must not be mingled together. There are four sorts of cacao in every crop; the ripe and in good condition, the green but sound, the worm-eaten, and the rotten. The first quality is best, the second is not bad, but the two others should be rejected.

As soon as that which is not fully ripe begins to shew specks it must be separated. Pods which are not perfectly ripe, should remain in heaps during three days under green banana leaves, that they may ripen before they are hulled. When the cacao is put in store, great care is necessary not to leave among it any pieces of the pod or leaves, or any other excrementitious particles. This care must be repeated every time that it is removed from the store or replaced in it.

The cacao must always be exposed to the sun, on the fourth day after it has been gathered, and this exposure should be daily repeated until it is perfectly dry. When that is the case, the grains burst on being squeezed, their shell resounds when struck, and they no longer become heated on being placed in heaps: the latter is the best proof that the moisture injurious to their preservation is dissipated. If the cacao is not sufficiently exposed to the sun it becomes mouldy; if too much, it withers and easily pulverises; in either case it soon rots.

The cacao, which begins to show specks, may be preserved from entire corruption by a slight application of brine. This occasions a small degree of fermentation, which is sufficient to destroy the worms.

One slave, is sufficient for the preservation and harvest of a thousand plants, each of which should yield at least one pound of cacao, in ground of moderate quality, and a pound and a half in the best soil. By an averaged calculation, of twenty ounces to each plant, the thousand plants must produce twelve hundred and fifty pounds, which, at the customary price of twenty dollars per hundred, produce two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for each slave or labourer. The expences of the plantations, including those of utensils, machines and buildings, are also less considerable for cacao than for any other produce.

The cacao plant is otn in state of perfect

produce till the eighth year, in the interior, and the ninth in plantations on the coast. Yet, by a singularity which situation alone can explain, the crops of cacao commence in the sixth year in the valley of Goapa, and at the east of the mouth of the Tuy. In the vicinity of the line, and on the banks of Rio-Negro, the plantations are in full produce in the fourth, or at most the fifth year.

The cacao tree continues productive to the age of fifty years on the coast, and thirty years in the interior country.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

May 31, the annual meeting of this highly useful and patriotic Society took place, when His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, President of the Society, took the chair, amidst a most respectable and scientific audience. Dr. Taylor, the Secretary, entered into a comprehensive view of the Society from its origin, expatiating on its utility, the active mind of its Founder, its progressive improvement, and the many national benefits that had arisen from it, &c. He then stated, he should immediately proceed to point out the different rewards in the various classes that were to be given this day, and should first begin with *Agriculture*, "which (said Dr. Taylor) hath ever held a distinguished rank in this Society, and this Establishment may with great propriety be termed the *Parent* of the numerous provincial Agricultural Societies diffused throughout the kingdom. The qualities of different soils, the most beneficial rotation of crops, the breeding of cattle, plantations of fruit and forest trees, the preservation of vegetables for food, the introduction of improved implements of Agriculture, and the means of rendering labouring men more happy, all continue to occupy the attention of the Society.—Probably no country but Great Britain can furnish examples of men of abilities and fortune, equally active in the field of battle, the cabinet, and in agricultural pursuits."

To John Christian Curwen, Esq. of Workington-Hall, the Gold Medal has been voted for improvements in the culture of vegetables, the extent of which includes Economy in manure, the production of an equally weighty, and valuable crop, on only two-thirds of the land usually employed; the preservation of that land in excellent condition for subsequent crops, and procuring, by ploughing the soil, even in the drvest season, such a sufficient quantity of moisture by evaporation from it, as to promote in a high degree the luxuriant growth of the vegetables on its surface. To Tull we were indebted for the introduction of Drill-husbandry, but to Mr. Curwen we are indebted for the discovery of advantages from it which Mr. Tull had no idea of, and which Mr. Curwen has clearly pointed out in a new and satisfactory manner.

The Earl of Mansfield has promoted the interests of his country, and rendered a service to the future navies of this empire, by his plantation of 96,000 oak trees, at Scone, near Perth, an example highly worthy of imitation by men of rank and property, and well deserving of the Gold Medal adjudged to his Lordship.

To Lord Boringdon, who, by embankments, has gained above 200 acres of arable land from the sea, a considerable part of which is now in a state of cultivation, a Gold Medal has been voted.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Landaff, has not only directed his attention to many valuable chymical experiments, but has lately rendered an essential service to his country by planting 322,500 larch trees, on land heretofore of little use; it is highly to be wished that the wilds of Derbyshire, and many other tracts of land at present disregarded, were thus rendered valuable. The Society have shewn their respect to his Lordship's exertions by granting him a Gold Medal.

To Dr. A. Bain of Curzon-street, a Gold Medal is adjudged, for planting about 339,000 Forest trees, at Heffleton, in Derbyshire. In every point of view in which the subject of plantations can be considered we find it extremely interesting; by means thereof, land previously useless is rendered productive, the beauty of the scenery improved, and very important advantages are transmitted to posterity.

Robert Burrows, Esq. of Great Witchingham, in Norfolk, has been engaged in a very accurate course of experiments respecting the comparative advantages of Wheat sown broadcast, drilled, and dibbled. He has described in an interesting communication every operation; the expence of each mode of culture, the nature and condition of the land, the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw; and draws inferences from the different operations of the advantages or disadvantages attending each. This paper will be published in the 26th volume of the Society's Transactions. He has been honoured with a Gold Medal.

To Mr. William Lawrence, of Maldon, in Essex, a Silver Medal has been voted, for about 100 acres of land gained from the sea by embankment. This improvement will not only yield considerable profit to himself but contribute greatly to remove the intermittent fevers and other diseases usually attendant on lands partially overflowed by the sea.

Many valuable cattle have been lost by eating too great masses of moist clover, which ferments in the stomach, and yields so great a quantity of air as to choak the animal if not timely disengaged. Two methods of relieving the cattle, *hoven* or swelled by this disease,

have been adopted, one of which is, by passing a hollow flexible tube down the throat of the animal, and allowing the air to escape through it; the other by stabbing the beast in the stomach, and thus allowing the air a vent externally. For employing, in the above case, the instrument used in tapping for the dropsy, known by the name of the Trochea and Canula, instead of a common knife, Mr. W. Wallis, mason, of Goodrest Lodge, Warwickshire, has been voted a Silver Medal.

The usual mode of churning cream to make butter is well known to be a laborious operation: a simple and ingenious invention of Mr. Thomas Fisher, of Ormskirk, Lancashire, bids fair to reduce the labour considerably, and to facilitate the operation. It is by forming the head of the churn-staff in resemblance to the fly of a smoke-jack, by moving upon a pivot, at the bottom of the staff; and it has an alternate circular motion in being raised up and forced down through the cream, which renders the work much more easy and sooner completes it. Mr. Fisher received a reward of Five Guineas.

To Mr. Charles Waistell, of High Holborn, for his communication of methods of ascertaining the value of growing timber trees, at different and distant periods, a Gold Medal.

To J. Butler, Esq. Bramshott, Hants, for improving waste land, a Silver Medal.

To Mr. Samuel Curtis, Walworth, for planting above 4,000 fruit trees, for an orchard, at Bradwell, in Essex, a Silver Medal.

To Mr. Richard Parkinson, of Walworth, near London, for the cure of the Foot-rot in Sheep, a Silver Medal.

After concluding the subject of Agriculture, Dr. Taylor proceeded to make a few observations on *Chemistry*, and said, "On the first establishment of the Society many premiums were offered in this department, which produced very considerable improvements in Mineralogy, the art of Enamelling, of making English Ware equal to China, of Dyeing, of Painting, of Varnishing; of Medecine, of Sweetening putrid Water, and of preserving the Health of Seamen and Manufacturers."

Mr. William Anderson of his Majesty's dock-yard, at Portsmouth, has received a Silver Medal for improvements in Painting Canvas for hammock-cloths, and other useful purposes. His process comprises the advantages of being cheap, soon executed, more pliant and durable, and longer impervious to water than the old manner.

To Mr. Thomas Saddington, 73, Lower Thames-street, for a cheap method of Preserving Fruit without sugar, for house-hold use or sea stores, Five Guineas.

In the *Polite Arts* a great number of Silver Medals and Pallets were awarded, the most prominent of which were, to Master William Ross, aged 12 years, of Tavistock-street, Covent Garden, for an original Drawing of the Judgement of Solomon, the Silver Medal. This is unquestionably the most elegant drawing that can be witnessed. If viewed at a distance, a cursory spectator would directly take it for an engraving.—The same may be said of the production of Miss Aspinal, of Quality-court, Chancery-lane, who was awarded the Silver Medal, for a Drawing of the Death of Virginia. The pencil colour in which this is done, however, is destitute of the effect it otherwise would have, if it had been done in black lead. To Mr. D. Dighton, Charing-cross, for an original Drawing of the Battle of King Richard and Saladin, the Silver Medal. To Miss Charlotte Delattre, North End, Fulham, for a Drawing of the Grecian Daughter nourishing her Father, the Silver Medal.

"The figured Quiltings, (continued Dr Taylor), wove in the loom, the spinning machines which raised the name of Arkwright so high in estimation, and the elegant works of Miss Linwood, were produced under the auspices of the Society, and during this Session, the Society, anxious to preserve a full supply of Hemp for the service of the navy, have voted their Gold Medal to George Whitworth, Esq. of Coxwold, for his great exertions in manufacturing ropes and sacking from sheep's wool, to answer the purpose of similar articles made from Hemp. From the excellent specimens now before you, there is great reason to suppose that, on Mr. Whitworth's plan the farmers will find a new market for their sheep's wool; the Yorkshire clothiers be enabled to employ their workmen, and much money be prevented from being sent abroad for Hemp. The corn-dealers, in Mark-lane, have sent certificates to the Society, expressing warmly their approbation of the woollen sacks they have seen in use, and which they think will answer both in wear and price."

To Mr. Peter Tansley, of Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, for a cheap and ingenious method of cutting Silk Shag, the Society have voted Five Guineas.

Dr. Taylor then said, "under the next class, namely, that of *Mechanics*, the Committee have been actively occupied during the whole Session, and very particular attention has been paid to reward improvements in the navy. The Society are sensible that it demands the support of every man who wishes well to his country, and they are desirous of adding to its glory, comfort, and security. "It is one of the express conditions on which the premiums of the Society are given, that the person relinquishes every claim to a patent, and allows the free use of his invention to the public."

To Captain G. W. Manby, of Yarmouth, the Society have this Session voted their Gold Medal, for forming a communication with ships wrecked, or stranded, by means of a rope thrown over the vessel from a mortar on the shore. The rope is attached to a shell fired from the mortar: one end of the rope remains on shore; the shot having passed over the ship, the rope attached to the shot lies across the ship, is secured to the mast, or some permanent part of the ship, by the persons on board; or forms the means of connection with the shore by stronger ropes, on which a cot to hold persons or property is made to traverse to and from the shore.—The idea of throwing a rope from a mortar was suggested by Lieutenant Bell, in the year 1792, and then rewarded by the Society. He proposed the mortar to be on board the ship, and from thence the rope to be thrown on land. Captain Manby thinks the reverse of that mode to be attended with more advantage, and has been successful in the experiments he has made."

To Captain William Bolton, R. N. a Silver Medal has been voted, for the model of a plan for fitting ship's jury-masts when the original masts have been broken by storms or in engagements. These jury-masts are formed from the spare spars usually carried on board King's ships, and in every merchant ship that is properly found; and will enable a ship to carry as much sail as on her usual mast. This invention is of great importance to ships after a general action, as they will by this means be enabled to prosecute their voyage or service without any deficiency of sail.

To Captain H. L. Ball, R. N. a silver medal has been presented for an improvement in anchors, which renders them less liable to damage, than those made in the common mode, and of course gives greater security to the ship. His double fish hooks, for fishing the anchors, effect that business with ease and without risk.

To Mr. Thomas Roberts, of the Navy Office, a Silver Medal has been given for improvements in ship building, by securing the ends of the beams of ships by cast iron work instead of wooden knees: which method, owing to the present scarcity of proper timber, will be a saving of upwards of £300 in the construction of every 74 gun ship, besides giving equal security to the vessel, and allowing more room on board to work the guns. His Majesty has been so satisfied with this invention, on the recommendation of the Navy Board, as to present him with £800 for it, and many ships of war are built, and others are building upon this plan.

To Major Charles le Hardy, of the isle of Jersey, for a Telegraph of a new construction, referring to any number of words under forty-thousand, the Silver Medal. To the Cheval lier Edelcrantz, of Stockholm, for his model of the Telegraph used in Sweden for conveying intelligence, the Silver Medal. To Mr. Henry Ward of Blandford, in Dorsetshire, for an ingenious Crank used in working Telegraphs, &c. Ten Guineas. To Mr. Robert Richardson, of Keswick, in Westmoreland, for an easy and simple method of raising large stones out of the earth, Ten Guineas. To Mr. William Barlow, of the Dock yard, Portsmouth, for a Screw Wrench to fit different sized heads of Screws, Five Guineas. To Mr. John Tad, Little Hermitage street, Wapping, for a method of preventing doors from dragging on carpets, Five Guineas.

"The next and the last class, (said the Doctor,) in which rewards are, at present, to be given, is that of *Colonies and Trade*. In this department it has been the study of the Society to form that connexion between this empire and her colonies, which would tend to the mutual advantage of both, and prevent our specie from being transferred to foreign governments, whose interests might at one period or other be inimical to ours. The great events which have taken place on the Continent have shewn that the Society have acted with good policy in taking such measures. The Society have been on the alert in encouraging the British Fisheries, and in promoting the culture of Hemp in Canada and the East Indies. The quality of the Canada Hemp is much like that from Russia; but the scarcity of hands in Canada, and the want of machinery to assist in the preparation of the Hemp, when grown, has been an obstacle to its increase in the proportion that is wanted. The Society, desirous of giving every aid in their power, during the last Session, rewarded Mr. Bond, for a Machine or Brake, to separate the filaments of Hemp from the plant, by the power of a water wheel; and this Session have voted to Mr. Cleall, of West Coher, the sum of Twenty Guineas, for a Machine to thresh out, or separate Hemp seeds, or Flax seeds, from their respective plants, with much greater ease and less damage to the seeds. An account of these machines is already in the press, and with an explanatory engraving, will be forwarded shortly to Canada gratuitously.—With a view to give every possible information respecting the mode in which the Dutch Herring Fishery is conducted, they have also published a translation of the Dutch Ordidinances on that subject, to be also gratuitously distributed amongst the persons concerned in the British Fisheries. They have this Session voted their Silver Medal to Mr. George Errington, of Yarmouth, for curing herrings, which, though somewhat inferior to the Dutch, are superior to those generally cured in England, and equal to the Swedish her-

rings. I have the pleasure to add, that although upwards of £60,000 raised by the voluntary contributions of the members of the Society have been expended in the objects of the institution, the funds of the Society are in a most flourishing state, and 116 members have been elected during the present Session."

THE GATHERER.

No. IV.

I am but a *Gatherer* and disposer of other men's stuff.—WOTTON.

Curious Method of Collecting Books.

The following advertisement is extracted from the *Amsterdam Courant*, of 27 May last.

M. J. Aloisius Martini Laguna, who by his *Epistola Critica ad Heynium*, had become celebrated for upwards of twenty years, as a man of science and erudition, and who ever since has been occupied at his favorite villa in preparing many learned works for the press, which a happy intermission of leisure, industry and the possession of a well selected rare library, had enabled him to finish; and who by his *Letters of Cicero* published at Leipzig had raised the utmost expectation among the literati in general; has unexpectedly been deprived of all his literary treasures and the fruits of an incessant labor and study of more than thirty years, by a fire, occasioned, as is conjectured, by some malicious incendiary, which has consumed all his manuscripts and library at his country seat at Zwickau in Saxony, containing more than six hundred of the most celebrated voyages and travels together with a choice selection of the best Greek and Latin classics, as well as a singular collection in all the arts and sciences; this unfortunate event has induced many of his friends to present him with various valuable books in order to make up the loss he has thus so unfortunately sustained. All lovers of literature, are in consequence hereby called upon to follow their generous example, and to send their presents addressed for him at No. 2, Warmaer Street, Amsterdam.

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Champagne versus Burgundy: Foreigners at great Expence to procure genuine Wine.

In 1652, a violent controversy arose between the wines of Champagne and Burgundy. The occasion of this quarrel was a thesis maintained at the school of medicine in Paris, this year, in which the wine of Beaune in Burgundy was described as more agreeable and more wholesome than that of Champagne. This proposition excited no complaint, as the wines of Beaune were in the highest repute: witness the letter of Petrarch to Pope Urban IV. in which he represents to the Holy Father, that it was no wonder the Cardinals remained at Avignon, and shewed no great forwardness to return to Italy, because they would not there find the wines of Beaune which were their favourites. But forty years after this famous thesis, a still bolder proposition was maintained in this school: that the wines of Burgundy were not only preferable to those of Champagne, but that these last disordered the nerves, put the humors of the body into fermentation, and brought on the gout. This opinion was supported by the authority of Fagon, first physician to the king, who was said to have recently forbad Champagne to Louis XIV. At this those who favoured Champagne wine took fire, and attacked the Burgundians; who defended themselves bravely, and affirmed that to the two ministers, Colbert and Louvois, Champagne wine owed its vogue, as one of them was a native of the province of Champagne, the other had great estates in vineyards there. This imputation, however, was unfounded, as long before that time the wine of Champagne had been in great repute. In the sixteenth century the wine of Ai in that province was so famous, that the Emperor Charles V. Pope Leo X. King Francis I. of France, and Henry VIII. of England, were anxious to procure this wine, as a nectar, and each of them purchased at Ai a certain extent of land with a house upon it, where he maintained a vine-dresser at a regular salary, who every year sent to his principal a store of this excellent liquor. Such was the attention of our *temperate* ancestors to the pleasures of the table!

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An Egg in a Salt-Spring, or Truth between two Waters.

At Sallies in Bearne, in the middle of the town is a spring of salt water, which, though small, is sufficient to fill twice a week, a deep bason of 40 feet diameter, whence the water is distributed in an orderly manner to the inhabitants of the town, for the purpose of yielding salt. During heavy rains, the rain water runs into the bason, and fills it. But it floats on the salt water, and does not mix with it. On these occasions a committee of the citizens throw into the bason a new laid egg, which sinks through the rain water into the salt water. Then they pump away the water boldly, till the egg, rising to day, presents itself on the surface of the salt water, and this they distribute as usual.—I have some suspicions, that in certain questions debated in a certain assembly, the truth resembles this egg. In the first place, truth is seldom so entirely engrossed by any party, as wholly to belong to it: like the egg, it rather preserves a station between both;—secondly, there is usually a great deal of rain water to be pumped away, from the effusions

of our most forward orators, on the subjects they introduce; and, after all, the truth of the matter in question may often, very often, be comprized—in an egg-shell.

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Antiquity of Oil Painting.

No additional testimony is in fact wanting, after the evidences produced by Mr. Smith [compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 252], that the art of painting in oil was known long before the days of John van Eyck, to whom the Italians usually attribute it. We have several proofs of this fact in our own island. A well-preserved picture of John van Eyck has lately been added to the national museum at Paris. This artist lived from 1373 to 1441, and died at Bruges. Some years ago, in newly arranging the gallery at Vienna, M. Mechel brought into notice two pictures painted in oil, the oldest of which is dated 1392, almost a century before the birth of Van Eyck. It is a performance of Thomas Mutini, a Bohemian gentleman, and contains devotional subjects in the taste of the times, in three compartments. However, it does not appear, that Italy was the birth-place, or the very early seat of this practice; and it may be true, that the reputation of Van Eyck attracted scholars to him from Italy, whence the Italians were induced to consider him as the *inventor* of a mode of practice, of which, perhaps, he was the *improver*; whether by the addition of a greater choice of colours, or of varnishes, or by some other mean, is a matter or conjecture.

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Vox Stellarum!

Or, a Loyal ANTICIPATION *for the year* 1811.

Including Predictions personal, patriotical, and political: revealing the Fate that awaits ALI MOHAMMED NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE; Emperor and King, &c. &c. &c.

♈ ♉ ♊ ♋ ♌ ♍

The following paper has been handed about at Shrewsbury; whence we have been favoured with it by a respected correspondent. While we were considering on the propriety of its admission, we were seriously assured from another quarter, that Buonaparté *has not more than a month to reign.* We decided immediately that we would contribute to predict his death *before it happened*, lest we should be too late, and so our previous information be disputable: Nevertheless as, in our opinion, his secession from mundane authority, is an event rather to be wished than expected, within that short period, and, in fact, is "too good news to be true,"—we determined to have something to shew for our persuasion, which refers his exit to a greater distance. We have repeatedly cautioned our countrymen against attributing too much importance to the death of this usurper: whatever becomes of him, personally, whether "by suffocation or by drowning," (and often have we cried out "hang him!") HIS LINE OF POLITICS WILL BE PURSUED BY HIS SUCCESSORS, TILL THE IMMOBILITY AND INDECEPTIBILITY, TOO, OF BRITAIN, BE AS EVIDENT AS THE DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE FIRST BOOK OF EUCLID. Yes, countrymen, not the weakness of your enemy, but your own strength must be your security! The *Etoile heureuse* of this unhappy imp of fortune may forsake him; but, be your courage, patriotism, and virtue, in constant and effectual opposition to evil stars; be it in fact a brilliant and favourable constellation, to which posterity may look up with veneration and reverence, in *perpetuam rei memoriam.*

From the time given by Bonaparte himself to an Astronomer in Corsica, (viz. August 15, 1769, at a quarter before 10 A. M.) calculations have been made, but as there is a small difference in the manner of calculation, &c. &c. I beg leave to produce mine which I think is more agreeable to the writings of Ptolemy than any of them.—By only turning the equal time into the solar, and working the directions, I find that at 15 years and 2 months, the Horizon was directed to the trine of Venus in mundo, and Sun to the sextile of Venus in the Ecliptic: at this time Bonaparte had an intrigue with a Washerwoman's Daughter: and a few months afterwards Mars was directed to the sextile of Saturn, and Venus to the Opposition of the Moon, when he poisoned her with a pill of Arsenic and Verdigrease. At 20y. 10m. Part of Fortune to the trine of the Sun, and at 23y. Sun to the sextile of Venus, and parallel of Jupiter. At these times he was in great repute with those who were disaffected to government; but at 22y. 10m. the Moon to the opposition of the Sun, when the disaffected were in jeopardy, he was driven to poverty and disgrace; and the like at 25 when the Sun came to the opposition of the moon, and almost at 26, when the Part of Fortune came to the Square of Saturn, and Horizon to the Square of the Sun: But at 26y. 5m. the Sun came to the sextile of Jupiter when he was made General of the Armed Force of France: soon after the Horizon to the trine of Venus in the Ecliptic, when he married the widow of Beauharnois who had been a kept mistress to Barras. In

his 28th year he had Venus to the parallel of Jupiter and Moon to the parallel of Venus shewing success, but the Sun to the Body of Saturn shews danger of Death. The Directory, who feared and hated him, being anxious to destroy him (according to Carnot) sent him on that tedious and uncertain Expedition to Egypt. At 29y. 6m. the Part of Fortune to the square of the Moon, when he was defeated before Acre by Sir Sidney Smith, and all his hopes blasted by the Victor of the Nile. At 30y. 5m. Part of Fortune to the trine of the Sun and Venus to the Body of Mercury, when he was made First Consul. 31y. 3m. Sun to the trine of the Moon, and soon after Mercury to the sextile of Venus, at this time he was very successful over the Austrians, and likewise in his 33d year when the Moon came to the trine of Venus, and Sun to the trine of Jupiter; but at 33y. 9m. the Horizon to the square of Mars, and part of Fortune to the square of the Moon, when the French Gun boats were bombarded and obliged to take shelter in their Batteries from the attack of the English Vessels. At 34y. 8m. the Meridian to the Body of the Sun, when he was made Emperor of France. In his 37th year he had the Horizon to the Body of Jupiter, shewing the success he had over the Austrians; but Horizon to the square of Mercury, Venus to the parallel of Saturn and body of Mars came up the same year, viz. in 1805, and shew ill luck, which was verified in that Grand Victory of Lord Nelson. In the beginning of his 38th year Moon to the trine of Venus, and Horizon to the Body of Jupiter in the Ecliptic which point out his success in Prussia and Poland; but the latter end of the year the part of Fortune came to the square of Mercury and square of the Moon, and in the beginning of his 39th, the Moon to the opposition of Mars: these point to his loss of the Danish Fleet, and the Emigration of the Portuguese to the Brazils; about the same time the Sun came to the trine of the Moon and shews his Victory over, and Friendship with Russia. In his 40th year, viz. 1808 and 1809, Mercury to the sextile of Jupiter, Moon to the parallel of Venus, and Moon to the trine of the Sun; these point out great success, probably the downfall of the Turkish Empire, and an end to the Roman Catholic Religion. In his 41st year Saturn and Mercury to the sextile of Venus, these also give him success and raise his Ambition to such an extravagant degree, that the eyes of Europe will be alarmed and no longer duped by his treachery, and in his 42d year, viz. the latter end of 1810 or beginning of 1811, the Sun which is Hyleg comes the parallel of the Moon, to the parallel of Saturn, and to the sextile of Mars (evilly affected: At this time I expect, the world will be convinced that he has reigned too long, and

HIS DEATH

will be sudden and violent, either by Suffocation or Drowning.

For the satisfaction of those who will be at the trouble of making these calculations, the planets, places and latitudes are as follow, viz. ♄ 25. 46. ♎ lat. 0. 3n. ♃ 15. 9 ♍. 0. 53n. ♂ 12. 2 ♐. 0. 58n. ☉ 22. 43 ♌. ♀ 7. 1 ♎ 3. 10s. ☿ 6. 20 ♌ 0. 30n. ☽ 28. 47 ♑ 2. 59n. Moon's ascending node 20. 47 ♃. Right ascension of part of fortune 8. 28. and the right ascension of the meridian is 110. 30.—The method here taken admits of two kinds of aspects, viz. one in the ecliptic without latitude and the other in mundo, viz. with the planets declination, and is a proportional part of the diurnal and nocturnal arches; and the meridian and horizon, as well as the planets may be directed to both; the modern aspects viz. semiquadrate, sesquiquadrate, &c. are rejected, because not mentioned by Ptolemy; the *Imperans*, and *Obediens* are equal distances from the tropics without latitude, and the measure of time, (contrary to the method used by some of the moderns of reducing the distance by the geocentric motion of the Sun; but perfectly agreeable to the doctrine of Ptolemy), is one degree of directional motion to one year. The mundane parallels are equal distances from the meridian and horizon; and because when the Sun and Moon are not qualified for being Hyleg, Ptolemy takes that planet which has dignities in the places of the Sun and Moon (even in cases of life and death) I conclude that he directed all the planets for other purposes, which were of less importance.

The Sun with Mercury in his own sign Leo, in the 10th house, viz. the house of honour and preferment and near to the Cusp of the 11th house, (the house of friendship) shew that the native will arrive to the greatest degree of eminence; and that he will be very skilful and successful in his undertakings; but Mars in the 11th near to the Cusp of the 12th (which is called the evil demon) shews that his successes arise chiefly through treachery. Venus near the Cusp of the 10th, in trine to Jupiter in the 2d. the house of riches, shews that he will become very rich: but Saturn evilly affected, near the meridian in opposition to the moon, shews him to be tyrannical, cruel, revengeful, deceitful, ambitious, and destitute of every quality that may be called generous, or honest. This position also shews that he will die a violent death, for Ptolemy says, "Saturn posited in moist signs, configurated to the Moon, will cause death by water, being suffocated and drowned;" and there are other testimonies, to shew that he will die by slaughter, either civil, hostile, or by himself.

Shrewsbury, May 23, 1808. A. B.

POETRY.

For the Poet Laureat's Ode on his Majesty's Birth-day, vide the first article of the OBSERVANDA INTERNA, page 798.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY, JUNE 4, A. D. 1808.

Awake, my harp, thy sweetest sound!
For great the theme, and great the day,
Let answering echo waft around,
Thy wood-note wild, thine artless lay,
For thou hast rung to Harold low,
With deeds of Saxon Chivalry,
And mighty bards of laurell'd brow
Have cheer'd thy meek simplicity.
Awhile forget thy native climes,
Awhile the "tales of other times,"
The banner's pomp cast down and torn,
The battle shout, the bugle horn,
And England vanquish'd and forlorn,
To hail a happier age, a more auspicious morn.

Ne'er may the tempest's surly roar
This morn in gloomy terrors dress:
But still Britannia's lovely shore
The Monarch's smiles, and Nature's bless.
And still along her flow'ry glades,
Her lofty hills, her vallies green,
From rising sun, till ev'ning shades,
The dance of village mirth be seen;
To gladden many a distant year.
This bliss-crown'd day with joy appear,
Ye genii of festivity,
Of friendship, and of loyalty,
Of hardihood, and bravery,
Dwell in our sacred isle!—the loveliest mid the sea.

Yon tow'ring cliff serenely braves
The rude assaults of Ocean's waves!
And shines afar its lofty brow,
White as the winter's fleecy snow!
Firm as that rock, see Albion stand,
The mistress of the storm-tost main,
Long may she hold the wide command
She grasp'd, she firmly grasp'd beneath her George's reign!

Since last this happy morn arose,
What varied scenes have pass'd in view!
What traitor triumphs! regal woes!
What joys to hell's infernal crew!
Fair Italy, thy classic shore
Trembles the ruthless foe before:
The Prussian eagle cowrs; afraid
To meet the tyrant that he made:
And Weser's turbid waves obey
A minion's delegated sway.
Why trepidates th' Hispanian plunge?
What gory clots presage its hastening doom!
What gloom tremendous mocks our peering eyes!
What fields of blood! What hard-wrung victories rise!
Where are thy kings, Hispania? whither gone?
The treacherous son his trembling sire impleads:
The crafty foe half smiles, while nature bleeds:
And savage Gauls pollute the vacant throne.

But see where Lusitania spreads
Her canvas wide, to catch the favouring gales:
See where her chief his loyal nation leads,
Beyond Atlantic seas, to Brazil's peaceful vales!
Long peaceful be those vales: but, Lusitania, turn
Where Honour calls to arms, and patriot passions burn;
Where bands of heroes rise in dred array,
And struggling Freedom's shouts enrage the bloody fray!
Rise, rise, to chace this starless night,
Thou heaven-born sun! celestial light!
Shed wide and far thy lustre bright
To quell the sons of pride, and break th' Usurper's might.

And see in gleaming steel array'd,
Beneath the polar star,
A chief unsheath the vengeful blade
And raise the shout of war!
By honour urg'd, around their king,
A gallant people throng,
On active love's impatient wing
The heroes haste along:
Ne'er can the generous Swede forget,
The wonders that his fathers wrought:
What num'rous enemies they met,
And triumph'd where they fought.
Can he forget the magic charm *
The Russian deem'd sway'd Charles's arm

* Extract from a prayer offered, in the cathedral of Moscow, after that famous and ever to be remembered display of Swedish heroism: "Infinitely great St. Nicolas, holy comforter sent from heaven to be our consolation in all our adversities,—When in our praises, our prayers, our acts of humiliation, penitence, and alms, have we sinned so as to draw down thy displeasure upon us? We implore thine assistance against these insolent, enraged, terrific, hitherto invincible destroyers, who, like lions or bears deprived of their young, have attacked, terrified, and made havoc of thy church. Spare us holy saint, spare and protect thy people, and since without the aid of witchcraft and the infernal spirits, such wonders could never have come to pass, we humble supplicate thee, oh great St. Nicolas to be our champion, and our standard bearer. Deliver, oh great Saint, deliver us from this crowd of inhuman wizards. Drive them, oh drive them from our frontiers, and crush by thy superior might the power of the devil."——Agreeable

On Narva's glorious day?
Still boasts the Swede that magic might,
That iron soul, for sturdy fight,
That arm of mortal sway.

Brave monarch of the hardy North,
Lead unappall'd thy squadrons forth;
And soon thy wild foe's black array
Shall quit the field in dread dismay!
Dark are the fogs obstruct the morn;
Yet shall we see some future hour
In bursting radiance laugh to scorn
The vapours that malignant lour:
Thy noon with splendid glow shall shine,
Thy evening beams, thy setting rays,
Gently descend down life's decline,
'Mid well earn'd glory's dazzling blaze.
Soon on the Baltic's winding shore
Be hush'd ambition's wild uproar,
Or be renew'd the conqu'ring day
Of Maida, or Aboukir bay,
Or by benignant peace be furl'd,
Britannia's banner broad, the terror of the world!
Yes, soon may gentle peace be shed
From land to land, from shore to shore:
Soon be the fields with plenty spread,
And nations think on war no more.
Meanwhile to heaven's decrees we bend;
And raise the pious vow:
But now let songs of mirth ascend
Let the loud shout of triumph rend
Yon æther's azure bow.
Be this our song, "May conquest's wing
Support the nation and the king,
And guard our much lov'd Sire from sorrow's baneful sting!" RICHARD.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN AN AMATEUR ACTOR AND A HAIR-DRESSER, SPOKEN AS A PROLOGUE TO "BON TON," AT THE THEATRICALS, AT BRYN-Y-PYS, JAN. 7, 1808.

WRITTEN BY W. A. MADDOCKS, ESQ. M. P.

Scene.—*Eagle Inn, Wrexham.*—Prologue *discovered at his toilette in a large wig, under the hands of the* Hair-dresser. *(advancing)*

"Fashion in ev'ry thing bears sov'reign sway,"
And plays and perriwigs have now their day.
A modish man, *I* burn with stage-struck passion:
And for my wig,—'Tis in the *fullest* fashion.
[Shakes his wig.

Hair-dresser *seizes* Prologue.

H. D. Sit down, good Sir! Indeed I cannot stop,
I've twenty people waiting in my sh p.

P. (sits down, then starting forward in a theatrical reverie)
"Friends! Romans! Countrymen!"
H. D. He's off, egad!
P. "Lend me your ears!"
H. D. *My* ears?—The fellow's mad.—
[Aside.
Though well they might be spared, you so perplex'em.
P. "I come to bury Cæsar."
H. D. What! at Wrexham?—
Bury! ha, ha! *(laughing)* ho! ho! some strange mistake here,
To send for powder to an undertaker:
What, Sir! You undertake!—
P. Yes! Every part—
Falstaff and Harlequin with all my heart—
And if a song or chorus intervenes,
I'll sing'em all myself behind the scenes.
Then for a prologue—I am quite perfection,
To charm to sleep the critics' circumspection,
To win the ladies' hearts with soft persuasion,
And make their angel-looks appal damnation.
H. D. Don't swear! Oh fie! Sit down there,—there,—be steady!
[Frizzles and dresses his wig.
Now turn your head—
P. Why, a'nt it turn'd already?
H. D. Egad it is;—and I begin to doubt,
If being turn'd so oft, it an't worn out. *[Aside.*
P. (advancing) Fashion's the thing.—A man as well may be,
If not in fashion's throng—a Cherokee:
Then sure it is the happiest thing on earth
When fashion sanctions unoffending mirth.
Yes! happy they, who, (in this blood-stained age,
When havoc, death, and desolation rage,)
Confine their mania, in such tragic days,
To wearing *killing* wigs—and *murd'ring* plays.
Hail! harmless heroes, hail! with pride I greet
Such crouds of *killing* wigs in every street!
All shapes, and colours, brown, red, black, and fair;
All sorts, and all quite new—except *the hair.*
See tender misses mount the fiercest brutus,
Aim at our hearts, and with hair-triggers shoot us,
While cruel beaus with perukes curl'd so clever,
Think to destroy a lady's peace for ever.
Judges wear *killing* wigs—and ev'n Jack-Catch
Plays not his part, but in a *killing* scratch.
In crowds as num'rous and as *dangerous* too,
We bon ton actors execution do.
Yon amateur there—to the stage but raise him,
He'll *murder* Richard, before Richmond slays him.
Thus Thespis reigns and every where prevails,
In England, Scotland, Ireland, and in Wales;
From Bedlam's precincts quite to Snowdon peak,
At every mile you'll hear some Roscius squeak.

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to this was the conduct of the Russian officer, who proved, after the battle of Austerlitz, from the Bible, a book out of which he said all arguments ought to be deduced, that Bonaparte was the—(alias a) *great beast* (an undoubted fact) and quoted as an excuse for his cowardice,—"who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him?"

How oft you'll see unshaken by alarm,
Macbeths and Banquos lounging arm in arm;
Romeos in Bond street, steering a barouche,
And Juliets beck'ning from a hackney coach;
Hotspurs in Rotten Row astride the cruppet,
And Hamlets handing their mamas to supper.—
See Jaques too, no longer in the vapours,
Dance down Tekeli with a thousand capers.
While town-bred Rosalinds parade in riches,
And wedded Violas still wear the breeches.
Here great Glendower—(who was but an attorney)— [*Aside.*
Again on circuit rides his usual journey.
There "the Welsh parson" offers "sweet Anne Page"
His "seese and putter," in the Greenwich stage,
While Merry Wives from city counters fill
The well cramm'd coach, to roll down Greenwich hill.
See Christian Shylocks, very generous fellows—
See smock-faced Calibans, and white Othellos—
See Castle Spectres on fat venison fed,
And Denmark's royal ghost reel drunk to bed.—

H. D. Oh Sir! have done! I pray! To night I've made
Fifty appointments for the masquerade.
I've got to dress an old and modern beau,
Two monkeys, three blue devils, and *a Crow*;*
Lawyers and jews by dozens—some dervises—

P. Where is the masquerade?

H. D. At Mr. Price's—
Who *is* (to all so generously behaved)
As good a gentleman as ever shaved.—
Oh, happy land! when thus its youth delight,
To keep their household gods in merry plight;
Who let their rents regain their tenants' door,
And make the rich the bankers of the poor.
Next week he gives a play.

P. A play? My friend! [*they embrace.*
"Oh for a muse of fire, that would ascend!"—
"My kingdom for a horse,"—to draw my gig—
"Heat me those irons hot"—to curl my wig.—
[*H. D. bows and exit.*
By all the theatres in Rome and Greece,
I'll whip immediately to Bryn-y-pys.
(Enter servant.)
Here! Bring my doublet, and my scarlet hose,
My rapier, ruff, my small!—No! Little-cloaths;
My Lingo's caxon, and my square toed shoes,
And all the trappings of the comic muse.
And hark! Add Falstaff's dress. Go! Go! I tell ye.

Servant. Lord Sir! The whiskey won't hold half your belly!

P. Let Mr. Jones then hire the Wrexham waggon,
And, in that case, pop in my new green dragon,
My witch's broomstick, hump and magic train,
A pound of light'ning and a peck of rain;
For tho' no tempests now the scene deform,
Perhaps next winter we may want a storm. [*Going.*
(Returns very forward.)
And may next winter—and another still,
Smile, like a summer *on this happy hill!*
Dispel the clouds that hang on sorrow's head,
And dry all tears, but those by laughter shed!
May mirth delight again to hover here,
And bless the coming of the new-born year.
May mask, dance, song, pandean pipes, and all,
But, chiefly, your sweet smiles, ye fair, keep up the ball!

*An excellent character at Mr. Price's Masquerade.

APPOINTMENT DISAPPOINTED!
or
VON SCHLEMMER, and "*Pot Luck!*"

An Englishman invited once
A German friend to dine,
On plain *pot luck*,—for such his phrase,—
And drink some good Port Wine.

Mein Herr repair'd at proper time
With stomach for the treat:
The viands on the table plac'd,
VON SCHLEMMER took his seat.

Soup, Turkey, Beef, by turns were serv'd,
Mein Herr declin'd each one:
Fowls, Turtle, Sauce, they follow'd next,
VON SCHLEMMER tasted none.

His host at length, by kindness urg'd,
Press'd him to taste some Duck:
"Achnein!" with groans VON SCHLEMMER said,
"I vait for de POT LUCK!"

QUIZ.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—In your last, page 562, you inserted a *jeu d'esprit*, DEATH *versus* SKINNER, liquor-merchant; I have been therefore inclined to send you one concerning a PUBLICAN and DEATH himself.—It consists of some appropriate lines on the name of Mr. ROBERT DEATH, who keeps the Falcon public house, at Battersea-Rise, in the county of Surry.

Oh! Stop not here, ye sottish wights,
For Purl, nor Ale, nor Gin:
Since this is clear, who e'er alights,
By DEATH is taken in.

Where, having eat and drank your fill;
Should you, Oh hapless case!
Neglect to pay your Landlord's Bill;
DEATH stares you in the face.

This one advice, my friend, pursue,
While yet you've Life and Breath,
Ne'er pledge your Host; for, if you do,
You'll surely drink to DEATH!

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. IV.—*East-India Company.—Irish Committee of Supply.—Ways and Means.—Scotch Judges.—Sir R. J. Strachan's Squadron.—The Duchess of Brunswick.—Crown Rents.—Assessed Taxes, and Property Tax.—Dr. Duigenan.—Reversion Bill.—Palmer's Petition.*

APRIL 26.—Mr. Grant presented a petition from the East-India company, praying for a loan of £2,400,000. The grounds on which the petition rested were, chiefly, the expences which had been incurred by the company, in different naval and military expeditions. The prayer of the petition was opposed by several gentlemen, who urged, that the company was overwhelmed with debts and incumbrances; and that, whatever might be advanced, ought rather to be considered as a gift, than as a loan. It was also noticed, as a most preposterous fact, that while the company were making the present application for a loan, they were paying dividends of 10 *per cent.* Mr. Grant contended, that the embarrassments of the company were owing to the present state of Europe; and that their assets were sufficient to pay all their debts, and to leave a surplus of between eight and nine millions. The chancellor of the exchequer, in supporting the petition, expressed his belief, that the company were creditors of the country, to the amount of some hundred thousands of pounds. It was at length agreed to refer the petition to a committee. Connected with this subject, Mr. Creevey, May 6, brought forward a motion for the production of certain papers. He contended that, instead of a deficit of £2,400,000, the company's deficit was £3,000,000; and, instead of a surplus of £8,000,000, on the general state of their affairs, there was an actual deficit of £12,000,000. He therefore moved, for an account, first, of the amount of the company's quick stock, by computation, on March 1, 1808; secondly, of the company's debt, in India; and, thirdly, of the state of the company's trade. The statements of the hon. mover were contradicted by Mr. Dundas, Mr. Grant, and others. The first of these gentlemen, considering the production of the papers unnecessary, moved the previous question; and, after a discussion of some length, Mr. Creevey withdrew his motion. [In Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 631, is inserted a Classification of Accounts between the East-India Company and the Public, likewise an Estimate of the Debts and Credits of the East-India Company in England, exclusive of their Capital Stock, as they will stand on the 1st March 1809, with other official documents.]

APRIL 27.—In a committee of supply for Ireland, the following resolutions were agreed to:—That there be granted to his majesty £10,000 Irish currency, for inserting public proclamations and advertisements in the Dublin gazette, and other Irish newspapers, from Jan. 5, 1808, to Jan. 5, 1809.—£25,000 Irish currency to defray the expences of criminal prosecutions and other law proceedings in Ireland.—£2000 Irish currency towards defraying the expences of the Cork Institution.—£10,824 Irish currency, towards defraying the expence of repairing Dr. Steven's hospital.—£5038 Irish currency, to defray the expence of erecting certain buildings connected with Trinity Hospital.—£5012 to repay Edward Kent a sum of money paid by him into the Irish exchequer in his own wrong.—£4434 Irish currency, for paying the salaries of lottery officers in Ireland.—In a committee of ways and means, it was agreed, that £2,253,000, being the excess of the grants of last year above the annual expenditure, be appropriated towards the exigencies of the present year; and that the cloathing of the militia for one year be defrayed from the proceeds of the land tax.

APRIL 29.—The house again in a committee of supply for Ireland, Mr. Foster moved, that £9250 be granted, for defraying the expences of the Roman Catholic seminary at Maynooth. SIR J. NEWPORT, by way of amendment, moved, that the sum be £13,000. This was resisted by ministers, as unnecessary; and, on a division, the original motion was carried, by 93 against 58.—When the report of the committee was brought up, on May 5, the subject again underwent considerable discussion; and, on a division, the smaller sum was voted, by 106 against 82.

In a committee of ways and means for Ireland, Mr. Foster, in bringing forward a string of resolutions, to equalise the assessed taxes, proposed a more gradual assessment of the fire hearths; 15 hearths paid £7. It was not his object that three should pay three times one, or four, four times one, but in a more gradual increase. He meant to omit altogether the duty on post carriages.—The heads of the resolutions were agreed to.—Mr. Lethbridge proposed to the committee a duty of £5, 5s. on double barrelled guns employed in shooting real game, snipes, woodcocks, &c., but, on a division, this was rejected, by 56 against 17.

MAY 4.—In a committee of ways and means, it was agreed, that £3,000,000 should be raised by loan, on exchequer bills, to replace £3,000,000, which had been before advanced, by the bank, without interest, in consideration of the renewal of their charter; and that an additional sum of £1,500,000 should be raised by exchequer bills, for the service of the year.

In a committee of the whole house, a resolution was carried, for granting a pension, not exceeding three-fourths of their present

salary, to such of the Scotch judges as should retire.

Lord Castlereagh obtained leave to divide the local militia bill into two distinct bills.

May 9.—Mr. Calcraft, in pursuance of notice given March 3, called the attention of the house to the papers respecting the Rochefort squadron. It would appear that the neglect under which Sir R. Strachan laboured, while in command off Rochefort, was almost unequalled in our naval history. From an early period in the month of October, until the first of December, no kind of supply was sent to his squadron, being a period of eight weeks. At length, from actual necessity, he was obliged to quit his station, which was the sole cause of the blockade being given up, and which enabled the French fleet lying in the harbour to escape to sea. The hon. gentleman concluded with submitting resolutions expressive of these sentiments, and moved the first of them.

Mr. Wellesley Pole, in reply, asserted, that Sir R. Strachan was not prevented from pursuit by the want of provisions; on the contrary, the gallant admiral passed the Ferrol squadron, the Lisbon squadron, and Gibraltar, without asking for any sort of supply of provisions, by any communication whatever. The charges which had been brought against the board of admiralty might be divided into two heads; the first was, that various requisitions for relief had been made, both by lord Gardner, the commander in chief of the Channel fleet, and by Sir R. Strachan, and that these requisitions had been neglected. To meet this serious charge, it would be necessary to direct the attention of the house to the papers on the table, to shew that the board of admiralty were anxious to relieve the fleet, even before they received any requisitions, still more so after they had; and that they would have effectually done so, had it not been for the extraordinary adverse state of the weather, which then prevailed. To enable the house, therefore, to judge, of the candour of the hon. gentleman, it would be only necessary to refer to an order issued by the lords of the admiralty, Dec. 4, 1807, directing the port admiral at Portsmouth to send some of his largest ships, for the purpose of carrying out supplies of potatoes, onions, live bullocks, &c. for the use of the blockading squadrons off L'Orient, Rochefort, and Ferrol. The Mediator was appointed by the port admiral for this purpose. Dec. 18, the admiralty received a letter from lord Gardner, dated the 11th, acquainting them that the Rochefort blockading squadron had not more than eight weeks provisions. The board were then aware that the Mediator was almost ready to sail: but unfortunately she was prevented by the state of the weather till Jan. 4, 1808. On Dec. 21, the board received a letter from Sir R. Strachan, requesting relief, and in addition to the ship already commissioned for this purpose, they immediately ordered the Spencer and Colossus to be victualled, and prepared for the same destination. He would leave it to the house to judge, whether this was neglecting the gallant admiral. The orders were pressing, and it would surely be superfluous to add, that the port admirals and captains were not negligent of their duties. Dec. 30, the admiralty received another letter from lord Gardner, calling their attention to the reduced state of the squadron off Rochefort. This letter gave considerable uneasiness, and that board of admiralty which had been represented as so extremely negligent, that they never did any thing, immediately ordered those ships formerly mentioned to proceed direct off Rochefort, instead of sailing first for the channel fleet in their way. These ships, however, after being fully victualled and provided, were detained some days in port by contrary winds. He was sure that no possible delay could be attributed to admiral Young the port admiral at Portsmouth. If the ships were detained in port from Dec. 21, to Jan. 6, it was solely owing to the unprecedented state of the weather. In addition to the ships of war, admiral Young also took upon him to send out several transports, laden with provisions, for the supply of the Rochefort squadron.—He should next proceed to the second head of charge, that of obliging Sir R. Strachan, in consequence of the delay of supplies, to quit his station off Rochefort, in order to look out for his victualling. Here it would be evident, that the same sort of weather, which prevented the ships from sailing to his relief, also forced him from his station, for the gallant admiral in a letter, dated Dec. 21, expressly says, "we have had very tempestuous weather of late, and have been driven off the land considerably." On the 25th, and 28th of Dec. he again writes, that the weather was so blowing, that his ships could hardly have communicated by means of boats. Jan. 18, he was joined by the Mediator, the Spencer, and the Colossus, but it was not till the 25th that they could convey their supplies on board the blockading squadron, the weather was so unsettled and tempestuous. But it was not the fact that the gallant admiral had ever been driven off his station, that station comprehends a space of 20 leagues, west and by south of the Chasseron lights, and if any nautical friend should mark it out on a map, for the examination of the hon. gentleman, he would see that Sir R. Strachan was actually on his station when he received his supplies. But it was said, that one of the look-out frigates saw the French fleet come out of Rochefort; and it seemed to be insinuated, that this shewed that the whole squadron might have remained close off the

coast; but surely if the hon. gentleman had asked any of his nautical friends, he would have been told that a light frigate might keep her station, when the fleet could not. Many other circumstances besides the letters of Sir R. Strachan, proved the tempestuous state of the weather at that period. It might be recollected that Sir C. Cotton's squadron destined for Lisbon, was detained in port by the weather, from Dec. 21, to Jan. 10. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving the previous question on all the resolutions except the last.

On a division, there appeared for the original motion, 69; for the amendment 146.

MAY 10.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a message from His Majesty, recommending a provision of £10,000 per ann. for the Duchess of Brunswick.—A bill to this effect has since been passed.

Mr. Biddulph moved for a committee, to enquire how far the demised rents of the crown had been carried over to the aggregate fund.—In prefacing his motion, he contended, that the amount of these rents had increased, and was increasing; that, on the expiration of certain old leases, the annual amount might be nearly £200,000; and the due application of these rents, according to the act of the first of the king, might produce a great alleviation of the public burdens. He believed, that the greatest, and most criminal abuses, took place in the royal woods and forests.—Mr. Rose, in reply, stated, that the whole produce of these rents was about £36,000 per annum. The charges for management amounted to about £2,000. There were, besides, pensions to the amount of £9,000; added to which, the expences of repairs, and improvement of forests, &c. amounted to about £25,000 a year; so that the only overplus was about £1,000, which was carried over to the aggregate fund.—The motion was negatived, by 37 against 12.

MAY 11.—In a committee of supply, the following sums were voted:—£25,068, 6*s.* 8*d.* for alterations made in Palace-yard.—16,500*l.* for Sierra Leone, for one year.—13,583*l.* Civil establishment of New South Wales.—600*l.* for Dominica.—3,700*l.* for the Bahama Islands.—1,935*l.* for New South Wales.—2,060*l.* for Cape Breton.—3,100*l.* for St. John's.—10,105*l.* for Nova Scotia.—2,500*l.* for New Brunswick.—6,430*l.* for Upper Canada.—80,119*l.* for paying off annuities.—14,420*l.* for paying off bills drawn from New South Wales.—6,093*l.* for roads in Scotland.—10,250*l.* for bridges and roads in Scotland.—2,191*l.* for printing Journals.—20,000*l.* for law charges for one year.—4,500,000*l.* to pay off Exchequer bills.—5,000*l.* to the Levant Company.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill, to amend and regulate the collection of the assessed taxes, and the property tax.—It was his intention, to simplify the collection, and put it, if possible, out of the power of either the inspector or surveyor, to make vexatious sur-charges.—Frequent complaints had been made, of the conduct of such men, and he had no doubt but the complaints were truly stated, and founded on facts. In this bill directions would be given to the commissioners to see that they did their duty properly, and to have the tax collected half-yearly, giving every facility to those who thought themselves aggrieved in cases of appeal, and also to extend the period; and if surveyors and inspectors were found guilty of vexatious surcharging, the bill provided that they should pay a penalty of 100*l.* or three times the surcharge at the option of the person so surcharged, with double costs when sued, so as to prevent them from oppressing the poor, and if found guilty to be discharged from office.—It was likewise his intention by this bill to appoint special commissioners to examine the books of the surveyors, inspectors and clerks, and to call meetings of the rest of the commissioners in order to investigate their conduct.

Mr. Barham rose to bring forward a motion respecting the appointment, or rather the rumoured appointment, of a learned civilian, (Dr. Duigenan) as a member of the privy council of Ireland. The fact of such an appointment, was an object of no small importance, and were the motion he intended to propose agreed to, it would allay, in a great degree, that irritation which would to a certainty result in the minds of the people of Ireland from its rejection. After some observations on the pertinacity of ministers in persisting in this appointment, which he said was odious to the Irish people, and improper in every light in which it could be viewed, he concluded, by moving an address to his majesty for copies of all correspondence between the lord lieutenant and the home secretary of state, touching the appointment of Patrick Duigenan L. L. D. as a member of his Majesty's privy council in Ireland. It was stated in reply, that the Dr. had not applied for the appointment. The learned doctor filled an office, as one of the judges of the prerogative court in Ireland, and it was intended to bestow on him a seat at the privy council board. He was warmly attached to the Protestant government of Ireland, and was well versed in clerical affairs.—The motion was negatived by 174 against 107.

MAY 12.—In the upper house, the places in reversion bill was read a third time, and passed.

In the commons, the house resolved itself into a committee, on Mr. Palmer's long pending petitions for further compensation, on account of his original plan for the esta-

blishment of mail coaches.—Major Palmer (son of the petitioner) moved, "That it is the opinion of the committee, that Mr. Palmer, in pursuance of his agreement with the treasury is entitled to £1500 a year during his life; together with a *per centage* on the increased revenue of the post-office, above £240,000 a year."

Mr. Long observed, that Mr. Palmer had certainly introduced a most important and most useful improvement, which expedited and secured the conveyance of letters by the mail coaches. In consequence of this improvement an agreement had been entered into between him and Mr. Pitt, that he should be entitled to the benefits mentioned in the report, but it was understood that Mr. Palmer in order to retain these benefits, should continue to take an active share in the business of the post-office. Now the fact was, that Mr. Palmer had been discharged from his situation in the post-office, by the post-masters general, for disobedience of orders. He had been charged with throwing the post-office into confusion, delaying the letters, with want of economy, and overlooking or rather encouraging certain exorbitant charges made by a Mr. Wilson, a contractor for mail-coaches. After his removal, Mr. Palmer received a pension of £3,000 a year for life, in consideration of his services; which however he since contended was not in lieu of the emolument he had before received. He could say, however, that Mr. Pitt who granted that pension, always considered it in that light.

Major Palmer, in reply, contended, that his father never consented to the £3,000 a year being considered as a sufficient remuneration for his services; and invariably declared that though Mr. Pitt might dispense with his services at the post office, yet that could not destroy his claim to the agreement being fulfilled. The fact was, that when the lords of the treasury proposed this £3,000 as a compensation, he delivered in a remonstrance to them, and declared his intention of appealing to the justice of parliament. In consideration of the merits of the plan, and the difficulties, labour and expence, with which his experiments were conducted, it was agreed that besides 1,500*l.* a year, he should have two and a half *per cent.* on the amount of revenue beyond £240,000, but if the plan did not succeed he was not to have a shilling. He denied the assertion of his contumacy, extravagance and profusion in the post-office; on the contrary, he had brought down the rate of the contractors for mail-coaches considerably. It is true, that there had been bickerings between Mr. Palmer and the post-masters general; but these were to be accounted for from the prejudices which they had contracted against his plan, and from various endeavours to thwart his exertions; some allowance ought to be made for irritation of mind under such circumstances.—The hon. gentleman concluded a very argumentative and eloquent speech with a strong appeal to the justice of the house, founding Mr. Palmer's claim to that justice on the benefits resulting to the country by his genius, and his merits.

Mr. Rose lamented that it fell to his lot, in the prosecution of a painful duty, to appeal also to the justice of the house, and from what he should offer, ask them whether they would think Mr. Palmer entitled to their consideration? It was very true, that Mr. Pitt did think he had made a good bargain for the country, and that Mr. Palmer was entitled to the perfect fulfilment of his agreement, for that benefit which the country, by his ingenuity had obtained; he would also add, that it was Mr. Pitt's earnest intention that the agreement, such as it was, should be fulfilled. But, that great statesman had his country's ultimate and lasting welfare in view, and he found himself compelled to cancel that agreement, as far as lay with him, that posterity should not reflect on his judgment and his honour, in preserving that agreement inviolate with one who had himself violated every principle of justice and duty. The right hon. gentleman here adverted to the minutes on the table, containing the several letters that passed between Mr. Palmer and Mr. Bonner, and the evidence taken on the occasion, whence he drew this general deduction, that as these letters displayed plans pregnant with signal fraud on the interests of the public, and suggested the commission of them, in the very office and department to which Mr. Palmer belonged; as a measure of prudence, of justice to the people, Mr. Pitt could have done nothing short of countenancing his dismissal. He would then ask, if the facts were so flagitious as to call for his dismissal, abruptly and suddenly, from office, were they not still more abundantly cogent to cancel this agreement?

Mr. Croker observed, that he was one of the committee that had considered the minutes and the evidence alluded to, and he was free to confess, that as to the £1500 a year, he thought it more just and prudent that it should be given up, as, in fact, Mr. Palmer did nothing for the public as their continued servant, to entitle him to it; and if he had, by any rash act, done that which incurred blame, he was sufficiently punished with the loss of it. But as to the agreement which guaranteed him two and a half *per cent.* that, he was justified in thinking, ought to be conceded to him. The plans he suggested were at this moment in execution, and, at this moment, to the surprise and even astonishment of the world, the post-office revenue was upwards of one million a year.—

When any one individual had done so much good for his country he contended that it ought to be something much more potent than an angry letter written in a moment of heat and irritation, that should have induced a violation of the public faith.—He concluded with moving an amendment, by omitting in the resolution those words that appertained to the £1,500.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the sum called for would if granted, amount to no less than £97,000 ready cash, and £10,000 per annum, during the life of Mr. Palmer. He would not say that the amount should operate as a reason for refusing it; but, when that was coupled with Mr. Palmer's conduct he must say, that a pause should take place before it was granted. If the amendment proposed by the hon. and learned gentleman should be allowed, it would go all the length of operating as a most dangerous precedent; even of rewarding unworthiness, if any judgment was to be formed on the evidence on the table. How was it possible to keep a compact with a man, who was himself violating every principle of honour, and defrauding the very revenue out of which he himself was vitally supported? How, he asked, could he expect to have an agreement fulfilled, made between the public and himself, when he was teaching his deputies in his own department, by what means to wrong that very public, and to counteract that very good, and all those benefits for which he himself was to be so liberally rewarded. It could not be. (Here the right hon. gentleman read, *seriatim*, the letters alluded to in the debate, which Mr. Palmer had written to Mr. Bonner, and which that person gave up to government, and which were the cause of Mr. P.'s removal from office.) From these letters he contended; that if even the appointment and agreement had passed the great seal, yet that on the production of such testimonies, there would be abundance of evidence whereon to found a *scire facias*, and have that patent rescinded; and he appealed to all the gentlemen of the long robe, in that house, as to the verity of that legal fact; nay more, whether, if a bill of indictment had been preferred, he would not have been convicted of a foul conspiracy.

After some further discussion, Major Palmer observed, that with a view of satisfying the house as to the fairness of his father's application, he had no objection to agree in withdrawing the demand for salary.

The house at length divided on the motion for allowing two and a half *per cent.* Ayes, 137; Noes, 71.

A bill, conformably to this decision, has since been carried through the commons, but rejected by the lords.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH.

Nautical Survey. — A survey has been made, by order of Congress, of that part of the coast of North Carolina which lies between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear. This survey was performed during the last summer by Captains Price and Coles, who have made a valuable report of their observations, accompanied by a new chart of the coast. In this they consider that the shoals of Cape Hatteras are delineated on the maps too far westward, thereby endangering navigation under the mask of supposed security. They have found the bottom of the ocean in those parts to be a loose sand, moveable by the waves, and often with gravel, ooze and shells, and changing its position. They have sounded the coasts of Capes Hatteras, Look-out, and Fear, quite to the margin of the gulf stream. Through the Frying-pan shoals, off Cape Fear, they have discovered an opening not hitherto known, ten miles from the land, which may be of great importance to the coasting navigation. This is the second survey made by order, and at the expense, of the American government; the first being a hydrographical survey of Long Island Sound, completed a few years ago; a chart of which has since been published by two of the persons employed, Captains Fordick and Cahoone. The information furnished by the second undertaking has been followed by an ample provision for a maritime survey of the whole coast of the United States. In Feb. 1807, an Act of Congress was passed, appropriating fifty thousand dollars to enable the President to cause a survey to be made of the coasts, and of all the islands, shoals, roads, and places of anchorage, within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States of America; as also the courses and distances between the principal capes and head-lands.

Dark Day, Huntingdon, (Penn.) Nov. 12, 1807.—Thursday last was the most remarkable dark day that has ever been witnessed by the citizens of this place. The darkness occasioned by the eclipse of the sun in June, 1806, was nothing in comparison to that of Thursday. The court, which was then sitting, tavern keepers, and many private families were obliged to light candles at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and keep them burning for nearly two hours; the fowls went to roost, and every thing had the appearance of night. The morning had been foggy and the atmosphere extremely cloudy, but whether that could have occasioned the darkness at noon, we cannot pretend to say.

FRANCE.

Cultivation, and Produce of the Sugar Cane in France.— Our good friends the French, have not only attempted the cultivation of cotton and indigo in France [Compare Panorama, Vol. III p. 1041] but that of sugar also. Having given the history of their attempts in respect to the former articles, we shall state the results of their experiments on the latter; but certainly without desiring that any part of our Corn lands in Britain should be converted to the production of the Sugar cane.

The sugar cane gives incontestibly the preference to hot countries: there are in fact none too hot for it: but it may be had also, with all its properties, in the temperate zone as far north as the tropic of Cancer. In Spain it is cultivated with success in the kingdom of Grenada, situated between the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth degrees of northern latitude. It can be cultivated much farther north; at Paris, sugar well christalized, has been obtained from canes reared in the Garden of Plants.

M. de Cosigny, proprietor in the isle of France, member of several learned societies, and of the agricultural society of Paris, on his return from a voyage made in 1801, to the isle of France, brought several sugar canes with him, which his care had preserved in good condition. He gave them to the Garden of Plants at Paris with the sole intention of augmenting the nomenclature of exotic plants. Necessary precautions were taken to preserve them from cold. But on the 31st of May, 1804, M. de Cossigny having judged from the appearance of the canes which they had produced, that they contained the saccharine particles, in as great proportion as the canes of the torrid zone, and equally easy to be extracted, requested and obtained them from M. Trouin, administrating professor of the museum of natural history.

Those canes were cut to the number of fifteen, and after having lopped off their tops, it was found that the smallest was six feet in height, and that one of them was twelve. They weighed thirty-nine pounds twelve ounces, which, by means of two pressings, rendered nineteen pounds one ounce, an uncommon yield. The colour of that of the first pressing, was greenish, and gave nine degrees to the areometer of salis. The second pressing was made, by adding water to the husks of the canes: this juice weighed a little less than four degrees.

M. de Cossigny submitted the first juice to the process of fabrication, at the house of Messieurs Boume and Margueron, apothecaries, rue Saint Honore, where in presence of experienced men, assembled for this purpose, they made sugar, similar in every respect to that which is made in our colonies, excepting that it was a little fat, because the canes were produced in a soil too much manured. The thirty-nine pounds twelve ounces of cane, gave about twenty-four ounces of handsome powder sugar.

Lavater's Physiognomy improved.—A new edition of Lavater's Physiognomy has lately been published at Paris with notes and additions, anatomical, physiological and medical, by M. Moreau de la Sarthe; in 8 volumes 8vo. As Lavater was no anatomist, there was ample room for the services of science to contribute assistance on this subject: they may render that useful which in itself is only curious: and thereby prove advantageous not only to the public at large, but to the arts of painting and sculpture in particular.

Toulouse Academy re-established.—The ancient Academy of Sciences, Inscriptions and Belles lettres of Toulouse has lately been re-established by a decree of the government. The regulations adopted for its conduct, are nearly the same as formerly. A few modifications and additions, have, however, been thought indispensable. Its first meeting was held in the presence of the civil authorities, in the hall of the Capitol, November 22, 1807.

Voyage to Java, &c.—In the course of last year M. Leschenault de Latour returned from a voyage to the islands of Java, Madura, Bali, &c. He has brought home extensive collections of subjects of the three kingdoms of Nature; also an assortment of the arms used by the natives, various examples of the arts of those countries, MSS., medals and coins. It is expected that an account of his travels will speedily be published. They cannot fail of bringing us acquainted more fully with countries of which our knowledge is at present very incomplete.

Completed Education, in the Lyceums.—The number of scholars, sons of soldiers or of civil functionaries, dismissed from the different Lyceums, as having completed their education in the course of last year, was *nine hundred:* an equal number has been admitted to replace them.

GERMANY.

Tetanus cured.—Suabia. Strutz an ingenious Physician of Suabia, has lately obtained distinguished success in the treatment of *Tetanus*, by employing alternatively very strong doses of opium, and carbonate of pot ash.

Decline of religious Distinctions.—Manheim. A Lyceum was opened last year for the education of children of the three confessions in one common school.

Delicate Electrical Instrument.—Munich. M. Ritter a member of the academy has lately been engaged in attentively investigating a new instrument, endowed with the remarkable propriety of being sensible to the smallest degrees of electricity. M. R's. object was, to remove the wonderful from the history of the divining rod, and to refer those marvels to the electric fluid. His instrument is nothing more than a small bar of metal which he places in equilibrium, on the end of one of his fingers, chiefly the longest finger of the left hand, holding this vertical and shutting the others. This bar is so placed that one of its ends is next to the person who holds it, and the other pointing directly from him. This instrument, called by M. R. the *balance*, varies by position, by contact of metals, or other substances by the person holding it, and even by the contact of persons, holding by the hand, for instance, the party making the experiment. In some cases, an approach of the hand toward objects affects the instrument; but actual contact is more efficacious. The causes of these variations, which succeed better with some persons than others, is under the consideration of M. Ritter.

HOLLAND.

Leyden.—That part of this city which was only damaged by the fatal explosion of the gunpowder barge, [Compare Panorama, Vol II. p. 859] is repaired. It is supposed that in the place of the houses were wholly ruined, an extensive range of barracks will be built, for the accommodation of a numerous garrison. The number of sufferers in that disaster exceeds two thousand three hundred, as appears by the list of their names.

INDIES, EAST.

Real Situation of Juan de Novo.—The Bombay and China ships in passing lately through the Mosambique had a very fine opportunity of acertaining the real situation of the island of Juan de Novo; the Scaleby Castle passed round it within a very small distance from the shore. Its lat. and long. by a mean of observations are 17° 5' S. 43° 2' East.

Rapidity of the Tides, in the River Hoogly.—The river Ganges, like the Nile, long before it approaches the sea, separates into two great branches, which are afterwards subdivided, and enclose a large delta, or triangular space, called the Sunderbunds. The western branch then takes the name of Hoogly, on whose banks is seated Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, and residence of the governor-general; distant from the sea, about 90 or 100 miles.—Men of war generally lie at Kedgeree, or Diamond harbour; at this latter place, which is about 40 or 50 miles below Calcutta, the regular Indiamen always moor, refit, and take in, or discharge their cargoes. Ships, however, of any size may lie close to the walls of Calcutta, nay, go perhaps a hundred miles above it; but they must first be lightened, in order to pass a bar that lies a little above Diamond Harbour.—The tides in this river, particularly at full and change, are rapid beyond belief, forming what are called "Bores," when the stream seems as if tumbling down a steep descent, doing great mischief among the boats, by upsetting and running them over each other. Ships themselves are frequently dragged from their anchors, and dashed against each other, at these periods. The natives account for these torrents, by saying, they depend on the other small rivers that open into the main one, by bars, which at a certain time of the tide, allow the waters to rush out, all at once, into the grand stream, and thereby so exceedingly increase its velocity.

Lottery at Calcutta for building a Town Hall.—Sept. 1, 1807. This morning commences the drawing of the fourth Town hall lottery, and gives rise to the hopes of numerous adventurers, who anticipate success. The analysis of the ideas, which hope gives rise to in all games of chance, is no unfit subject for the moralist; but when the object of this lottery is considered, viz; building a town hall for the embellishment of the capital of British India, every adventurer to a moderate extent, will feel gratified that though he may win much, he cannot lose any thing, for should he not obtain a prize, he will have contributed to a useful design.

Cocoa Nut Day.—Bombay, August 19 1807. Monday last, being Cocoa nut day, the same was observed with the usual ceremonies.—The day proving exceedingly favourable, this annual ceremony of a propitiatory offering to the genius of the ocean, was very numerously attended, both by Europeans, and natives, of all ranks and descriptions. We shall be obliged to any of our correspondents in India for further account of this ceremony.

Pearl Oysters.—Calcutta, October 13, 1807. On Saturday last, Messrs. Lawtie and Goulds, sold 100 boxes of pearl oysters from the fishery of Tutacorin; each of the boxes contained 1,200 oysters, and the whole batch therefore was 120,000. We presume the average of the sales would not exceed 110 rupees, per box, which gives nearly 11 oysters for 1 rupee. A speculation in pearls in this state, is rather precarious, from the inferior value of small pearls which usually form the bulk of the produce of the oysters; but then an adventurer is likely also to meet with some of a superior size which may indemnify him for the inferior sorts. In short as the speculation is novel to this market, it will require some time to enable the adventurer to form a correct table of averages, shewing, how many large, middling, and small,

and how many of bad or of good shape, are usually found in 1000 oysters, and after all, this average may be affected if the oysters are fished from old or new banks. As a matter of new speculation it is however worthy of commercial consideration.

Muscat.—Three Arab ships are arrived from Muscat. The trade of this port with Arabia, both by our ships and by those of Arabian merchants has considerably increased within these three years, and it would undoubtedly be still more extensive but for the piracies of the French. This trade is very valuable to Bengal as the Arabs mostly import dollars and copper and take away cloths and indigo, &c. Measures have been taken by the Bombay government with a view to prevent French emissaries gaining access to the Imaun of Muscat:—the Guiacar has adopted the most rigorous means to prevent any foreigner passing his frontiers, on any pretence, without the approbation of the British resident at his court.—Our readers are requested to refer to Panorama, Vol. II. p. 993, for Sir Home Popham's Considerations on the Importance and Practicability of a Commerce between British India, and the Red Sea.

Hindoo Religious Ceremony.—Calcutta October 16, 1807. The religious ceremonies of Doorgah Poojah, were celebrated during the last week in the usual style of enthusiasm, parade and splendor, which particularly distinguish this season of devotion and festivity. The houses of some of the most opulent and respectable natives, were decorated in a magnificent and expensive manner. We observed, among the numerous Europeans who honoured the different Nautches with their presence, many ladies of the highest rank in society, and the pleasure and satisfaction, that was visible in their countenances, must have afforded infinite gratification to the multitude of all degrees and complexions assembled on the occasion. Rajah Rajkissen, Rajah Sookmay Roy, Gopey-mohun Deb, Gopey-mohun Takoor were among the principal personages who shone conspicuous by the brilliancy of their exhibitions, and the liberality of their entertainments. But the greatest crowd was at the house of Roop Churn Roy, who, undoubtedly bore away the palm of elegance, taste and grandeur from all his worthy competitors. He had two large halls, fitted up purposely for the accommodation of his European visitors, furnished in a most costly and superb manner, and adorned with lustres, carpets, girandoles and prints. In short, the polite attention that he paid his guests, and the method he adopted to prove his sincere desire to provide for their comfort, and gratify their wishes, could not be exceeded. Notwithstanding the immense numbers that were assembled at the different nautches, we do not hear of any accidents having occurred, more serious than the crash of some palankeens, and the wreck of a few buggies. These damages are of such little consequence, and so easily repaired, that, they are scarcely worth mentioning, so long as they were not the causes of a broken bone, or a dislocated joint, to their owners.

Horse Fair.—The following notices, on which we can depend, may prove acceptable to many of our readers. They shew in a striking manner the activity that accompanies Europeans where they fix their establishment.

Hadjepore, 16th November, 1807.

The annual fair at Hadjepore, or Hur Hur Chitter broke up to day. The shew of horses was very considerable; and the great improvement, which within these few years past, has taken place in the breed of horses, in these provinces, was particularly conspicuous. Many of the colts and fillies produced for sale, exhibited an appearance of blood and a promise of bone, size, and fashion, much beyond what has hitherto been usually seen. The prices were in general higher than last year; though the concourse of Mahratta and other foreign purchasers was not so great as at the former season. There were however some of these; and among them a Bendolah merchant, who did not arrive till the 12th, and who is said to have bought about three hundred colts and fillies, in the course of the next day. The shew of northern horses was much less than that of last year, owing probably to the very little demand for them at that time; and which appears to have become still less; as, at the late fair, scarcely any of them were sold. Indeed the call for horses of the breed of the company's provinces, appears to have encreased to such an extent, that, of from five to six thousand, which were at the fair, few could be procured of more than 2 years old, the prices given by foreign dealers being so high, as to entice the breeders, to part with the greater proportion of their stock, at a still earlier age. There were many competitors for the colts; and at the company's stud, two of them of 2 years and a half old, and thorough bred, brought upwards of eight thousand rupees. The remaining thirteen, of the same age, but of inferior blood, sold at an average of about 1000 rupees, each.

SWEDEN.

A Prayer to be used in the Swedish Churches during the War—Almighty, just, and eternal God, look mercifully upon thy people, who put their hope and trust in thee alone.—We implore thy protection and defence; for faithless enemies have unjustly made war upon us. Thou art just, O God: What an encouraging consolation this, in our rightful cause! Thou art omnipotent: what invincible aid may we not then look for!

— Support, guard, strengthen, and endue with thy special grace, and blessing, our good and beloved sovereign, under all his cares for the welfare and defence of his kingdom. Grant him prosperity and success in all his proceedings and endeavours to frustrate the wicked plots of our enemies.—Inspire, O Almighty God, all our hearts with one mind, so that, with the bravery and courage of our forefathers, we may go forth hand in hand, and with united strength, for the defence of all that is dear to us—our beloved native land! and manfully resist the insidious foes of its prosperity and independance; drive back the enemies from our frontiers, crown our armies with victory, and restore peace and quiet to our habitations.—Be thou with us, O God, as thou wast with our forefathers: they implored thy help in the hour of danger, and thou didst hear their prayers; we will then never forget to give glory to thy name, thou Most High. We will teach our children that thou alone art the Lord, mighty to save, in whom thy people may place their certain hope and trust. Vouchsafe to hear us, and accept our supplications, for the sake of thy dear son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ.—Amen.

Bourbons.—Stockholm, June 1. His royal highness the duke of Angouleme yesterday left this place for Carlscrona. We understand he is to conduct the duchess and the remainder of the royal family to England.

WALES, NEW SOUTH.

Agriculture, Tea.—By New South Wales Papers of the date of April, 1807, we are informed that the snow Commerce had arrived there from the Penantipodes, after having touched at that part of the coast of New Zealand, governed by Tippahee, who some time before had visited New South Wales, where he was presented with a variety of seeds, and some samples of Indian corn. This he had sown on his return to New Zealand, and was gratified by the prospect of an excellent return. Unfortunately, however, a horde of his discontented subjects fell upon his little corn field, when the cob had about three parts filled, and in one night devoured every grain. Opposing perseverance to this first mischance, he applied his whole reserved stock to the purpose of agriculture, which succeeded to his wish. He had previously planted a single potatoe he had received at New South Wales, in a secret place; and succeeded in rearing a succession of crops, until he obtained such an increase of this useful article, as rendered him able to supply his subjects with a sufficient quantity for seed. The last arrivals had a wonderful effect upon the price of tea, which in two days, had experienced a decrease of seven shillings in the price of a single ounce. It is not stated what the price had actually been.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

His Majesty's Birth-Day.—June 4, our gracious and beloved sovereign entered into the 71st year of his age. The usual ceremonies took place, and their Majesties received the junior part of the royal family at Buckingham house in the morning, where they breakfasted. The Queen and the princesses arrived at St. James's at ½ past two, escorted by a party of life guards. Her Majesty was ushered into the council chamber by his grace the Duke of Portland, and the princesses formed, as usual, on the left of the Queen, agreeably to seniority. The performance of the following ode, by H. J. Pye, Esq. then took place:—

Not with more joy, when, gathering round,
Dark mists the face of Heaven deform;
When howls the winds with hollow sound,
Preluding to the rising storm,
We thro' the severing clouds descry
Of cheering light a golden gleam,
And hail awile the clearing sky,
And feel awhile the genial beam,
Than now, when spreading wide and far,
Roars the tremendous peal of war,
We bless of peace and joy the happy ray
That gilds the happy hours of GEORGE's natal day.

From regions wrapp'd in endless snow,
Eternal winter's drear domain,
To where Sol's fervid axles glow
Incessant o'er the arid plain,
The muses look, with anxious eye,
To see the clouds of discord fly,
That the loud clarion's warlike sound,
Which awes a trembling world may cease,
And all their tuneful choir around,
May strike the lyre to notes of peace;
The scenes of horror and of Death be o'er,
And fell ambition grasp her iron rod no more.

Vain are their hopes, their vows are vain;
War still protracts his bloody reign:
And, when these halcyon hours are past,
That lull awhile the stormy blast,
The muse again, in martial lays,
Must bid her voice the song of battle raise;
Must shew that all the joys that smile
On Britain's heaven-protected isle,
Call on her sons with tenfold might,
To stem the threatening waves of fight,
Whelm in the ensanguin'd tide their country's foes
And guard, with giant arm, the blessings heaven bestows.

After the performance of the ode, above thirty persons were presented to her Majesty, who continued conversing with the assembly until near 5 o'clock, when her Majesty retired.—The drawing room was splendedly attended, and the dresses were particularly beautiful. His Majesty was not present.

Pope's Nuncio in London.—His Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador had a grand *Te Deum* performed on Tuesday, May 31, in his Chapel in South-Audley-street, in commemoration of the safe arrival of his Royal Mistress and the Royal Family of Portugal at the Brazils. At half past eleven o'clock high mass commenced, and was performed in the most solemn and grand stile. The effect was much heightened by the presence of the venerable Signor CAPELLO, the Pope's Nuncio, a most dignified and respectable Prelate, who, on his way to the Brazils, was obliged, by stress of weather, to land at Plymouth. At the commencement of the service he was seated under a canopy of crimson velvet, on a chair of state, at the right side of the altar; his robes and mantle were of purple velvet; he, after some time, withdrew into the sacristy, and exchanged his robes of royal purple for the most splendid habiliments, with the crosier in his hand, and the mitre cap of white satin, trimmed with gold, on his head, which, on his being led to the front of the altar, was taken off by the principal priest, and the venerable prelate performed a part of the service.

We understand that this Nuncio was driven by the effects of a storm to England, and that his vessel being repaired, he has sailed for the Brazils.

Grand Junction Canal.—At the meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on June 11, to consider of an application to Parliament for powers to complete a Canal from Market Harborough to the Grand Junction Canal, and thereby open a direct communication, by inland navigation, between the metropolis and Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and other Northern counties; the projected scheme was unanimously approved of and adopted, and subscriptions were immediately commenced to carry it into effect.

Assessed Taxes, Increase of.—In the joint parishes of St. Giles, and St. George Bloomsbury, the government taxes amounted, 20 years ago, to £21,000 per annum; the poundage on which at 3d. in the pound, was £250.—They now amount to more than £138,000 per ann; on which the poundage is £1725. The Receiver General of Middlesex, whose poundage alone is worth £20,000 per annum (and who does his whole duty for this sum at a room in Baker's Coffee house,) is to be reduced to £10,000 a year. Many of the clerks of the populous parishes, receive from 1000 to £1600 a year, and the collectors the same, while the surveyors, by surcharges, from which the commissioners have no power to relieve the subject, make just what incomes they please. It is proposed, that the income of a clerk to the commissioners shall not exceed £500 a year.

Droits of Admiralty.—Dutch commissioners' property.—The amount of all property received by the commissioners appointed under an act of 35th Geo. III. c. 80, which they understand to have been claimed by his Majesty, either in right of his Crown, or in the right of his office as lord high admiral, according to the best calculation they are able to make, is 1,265,046l. 7s. 9d.—James Craufurd, John Brickwood, Allen Chatfield, John Bowlas.—April 27, 1808.

Danish and Russian commissioners' property.—The sales of said property, not being yet completed, the accounts called for cannot at present be made out—A Hayton, Secretary.—April 27.

Prussian commissioners' property.—Amounting to the sum of £184,262 17s 5d.; what still remains to be paid in, may ultima ely amount to about £20,000.—J. Phillimore, P. E. Ottey.—May 3.

Spanish commissioner's property.—Amount of net proceeds of Ships and cargoes, and species; as per accounts rendered to high court of Admiralty.. 2,207,272 3 1

Deduct sundry restitutions under decrees..... 7,761 6 0

2,209,110 17 0

A. Hayton, secretary.—May 3.

Licensed Trade, Fees to Clerks of the Council, Quarantine.—To what an extent the licenced trade has been lately carried may be inferred from this, that it appears from the minutes of the evidence taken before the lords of his Majesty's privy council upon the subject of fees and gratuities, taken at the council office, on licences to trade and navigate, that the sum paid by Mr. John Hall only, during the last year, for the same, amounted to £3,952 7s 6d.—A paper has been laid before the house of Commons, containing a statement of the proceedings of the lords of the council, for the purpose of ascertaining the fees taken by the clerks of the council on licences to trade. It appeared by the examination of two of the under clerks, that the fees taken on each licence for one cargo, including £1 1s. a fee taken by Mr. Smith, first under clerk, were £4 16s. and including £1 1s. for agency; the under clerks being employed as agents in procuring the fees paid at the secretary of state's office—Licences and stamps were as follows:—For single cargoes 15l 0s 6.; two cargoes 20l 17s 6d.; A special licence to trade to and from St. Domingo, out and home 25l 1s 6d. A licence out and home, to other remote parts 22l 19s. 6d.; Each duplicate when required by the parties 3l 12s 6d.—Several merchants were also examined who stated the payment of the above fees at different times for licences, and also for more than two cargoes, as follows:—three cargoes, 26l 14s 6d—four cargoes, 32l 11s 6d—five cargoes, 38l 8s 6d—six cargoes, 44l 5s 3d.—It appeared also, that the fees taken on an order in council, discharging a vessel from quarantine, or for allowing the exportation of grain or provisions, were in 1798, according to ancient usage, 3l 15s. with the addition of 1l 1s. on quarantine orders, which was accounted for to the treasury.—In that year licences to trade were first granted, and then to this sum of 3l 15s. the guinea received on quarantine orders, was added, making a total for such licences of 4l 16s. which additional guinea, it appeared, that Mr.

Smith, the senior under clerk, had applied to his own use exclusively. For his taking an additional fee without authority, and apply it singly to his own benefit, thereby making his fees considerably exceed those of the principal clerks, the lords of the council expressed their opinion, that Mr. Smith ought to be removed from his situation, and orders for his removal were, in consequence of such an opinion, given by the lord president. At a board held on the 5th of March last, their lordships fixed the amount of fees at 3l 15s. instead of 4l 16s. and directed that no charge for agency should in future be made by any clerk in the office.

Privy Council Clerks' Fees.—A paper has been presented to the House of Comm ns, relating to alterations in the present establishment of the clerks and other persons belonging to the office of his Majesty's privy council. It recites a representation to his Majesty, from the lords of the privy council, proposing certain alterations in the present establishment of the clerks, and others belonging to the office of his Majessy's privy council; and that the fees taken in the said office, according to a table annexed to the said representation, should be carried to a general fund, and applied to the payment of certain fixed salaries to the clerks and others employed in said office, and in discharge of the contingent expenses of this office, and his Majesty's approval of the regulations recommended in the representation. The following is an extract from the list of salaries proposed to be allowed in future to the clerks and others belonging to the establishment of the privy council office: To the two clerks in ordinary who may succeed Sir Stephen Cottrell and William Fawkener, Esq. the two acting clerks, upon the death or resignation of either of them, and who shall also attend the service of the committee for trade, each 2,000l. With the farther addition of 500l per annum each, after they shall have been in that situation for the period of three years, subject nevertheless to the condition that the amount of any place of profit or pension held under the crown, by either of the said two future clerks in ordinary, shall be considered (in so far as such place of profit or pension shall go) as part of such addition of salary.—To the first under clerk 700l.; second do. 600l.; third do. 450l.; fourth do. 300.; fifth, sixth and seventh, 100l. each, to be augmented after three years service to 150l. and after five years service to 200l.

Value of Danish Stores taken at Copenhagen.—It appears from an estimate laid before the House of Commons, that the value of such part of the Danish stores captured at Copenhagen, as has actually and bona-fide been received, as far as relates to the victualling department, is as follows:—at Portsmouth, 2,443l 14s 4¾d.; at Chatham, 1,811l 4s. 11¾d.; at Deptford, 356l 5s 11¾d. making a total of 4,611l 5s 3¾d.—and that the net amount of the value of all the naval stores received at the Navy Office, amounted to 270,240l 6s 6d.

Portuguese Property.—Sir William Scott, June 14, in the prize court, directed the whole of the Portuguese property which had been seized and brought into British ports, to be transferred to the Portuguese ambassador, under whose order and direction it is to be distributed to the various claimants, and his excellency has appointed a committee of merchants for the arrangement of this concern.

City Privileges.—John Elwin was lately summoned before the Lord Mayor, charged with assaulting Mr. Hodges, and unlawfully detaining a box, that came by the Margate packet, upon the pretence that it had not paid wharfage.—Mr. Hodges stated, that he went on board the Margate packet, which was lying in the river, and called a boat to take a box from it to his house, in Scotland-yard; that the defendant treated him in an insulting manner, and took forcible possession of the box, alledging, that it had not paid wharfage, and carried it to the wharf; and that Mr. Elwin, the wharfinger, brother of the defendant, afterwards gave up the box, but insisted he had a right to wharfage for every box or parcel that came by the Margate boats, whether they were brought over the wharf or not, which demand Mr. Hodges resisted as unlawful.—Mr. Elwin said he is wharfinger at Ralph's Quay, Thames-street, that the defendant acted by his authority, and that it was customary for such parcels to pay wharfage. The Lord Mayor said, had the box come across the wharf, it ought to pay, but as it was taken from the Margate packet, by a boat in the river, he saw no foundation for the demand.—The wharfinger accordingly gave up his claim, and the defendant having asked pardon, and obtained forgiveness from Mr. Hodges, was discharged.

Louis XVIII. and Charles IV.—The following letter, which was written by Louis XVIII. to Charles IV. the late king of Spain, now a prisoner in Bonaparte's hands, derives increased interest from the circumstances of the present moment. It was written and sent from Calmar, in Sweden, on the occasion of the king of Spain sending to Bonaparte the order of the golden fleece. Louis, as soon as he heard it, with becoming dignity, instantly sent back to his catholic Majesty the insignia of an order which he conceived to be polluted by its being conferred on a man, who, in addition to all his other acts of violence, had dipped his hands in the blood of a prince of the house of Bourbon, the duke d'Enghien. Posterity will admit, that however unfortunate that family may be, it is impossible for the head of it to express himself with more majesty and elevation of mind, than are manifested in this letter. Charles III. had conferred on him the order, when he was Count de Provence.—"Calmar, Oct. 3, 1805.—Sir, my brother and cousin.—It is with regret that I send back to your majesty the Insignia of the order of the golden fleece, which I had received from the king, your father, of glorious memory.—There can be nothing in common between me and the great criminal, whom his own audacity, aided by fortune, has placed upon my throne—a throne, which he has so cruelly defiled with the pure blood of a Bourbon. Religion may induce me to pardon an assassin—but the tyrant of my people must always be my enemy. In our present circumstances, it is more glorious to deserve the sceptre than to sway it. God, in his impenetrable decrees, may perhaps have condemned me to finish my days in exile. But neither posterity nor the present age, shall ever say that I have rendered myself unworthy to be seated and die upon the throne of my ancestors. (Signed) LOUIS."

Anniversary of Mr. Pitt's Birth Day.—On Saturday, May 28, the commemoration of the birth day of this lamented statesman took place at Merchant Taylor's Hall, his grace the Duke of Beaufort in the chair.—It was the most numerous assemblage of noblemen and gentlemen ever known on any similar occasion, and principally consisted of members of both houses of parliament. The demand for tickets was so great the preceding day that the sum of ten, fifteen, and even twenty guineas were offered for a single ticket. —The whole of the company in the great hall, the galleries, and the adjoining apartments, amounted to upwards of nine hundred.—Upon the cloth being removed, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung, when the following toasts were drank:—The King; with three times three, and every demonstration of enthusiastic loyalty.—Tune and song, "God save the King."—"The Queen."—"The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."—The following Ode was then recited by Mr. Quin:

Faction avaunt—if faction dare appear
Among the loyal band assembled here—
To Gallia's slavish regions fly—
Go, if averse to Britain's order'd reign,
There crouch beneath a ruthless Tyrant's chain,
There basely live, and meanly die.

The sons of freedom here unite to pay
The homage due to virtue, on the day
Which gave that virtue to mankind;
Britain records the time with grief and pride,
For her he liv'd, for her, exhausted, dy'd,
The victim of his patriot mind!

Not Envy's self can say this noble train
Their grateful rites with sordid ends profane:
Each heart its own reward supplies;
Each pays the tribute of a fond regret
To him whose glorious sun, alas! is set—
No—it illumes its native skies!

Oh! let his great example prompt us all
With ardour to attend our Country's call,
And, BUT IN DEATH, like him, SUBMIT!—
Now rise, and give the toast to Britons dear,
So may his awful shade complacent hear—
TH' IMMORTAL MEMORY OF PITT.

As soon as the ode was concluded, the noble chairman repeating the last line, gave "The immortal Memory of Pitt," which was drank in reverential silence.—Mr. Fitzgerald was then requested, by the noble chairman, to recite his independant tribute to the memory of Mr. Pitt, of which the following is a correct copy, with the additional lines.

Scarce had the tear that dew'd our NELSON'S hearse,
Call'd forth the tribute of each patriot verse,
When PITT, in manhood's prime, resign'd his breath,
And join'd the hero of his choice, in death.
Long had he stood the ATLAS of the state,
By men who lov'd him not, acknowledg'd Great!
Contending parties, charm'd, attentive hung
On TULLY'S periods flowing from his tongue;
His matchless eloquence all bosoms fir'd,
Which those who most oppos'd him most admir'd!
His upright breast pursu'd no selfish end,
At once the Monarch's and the People's Friend!
And when he trusted to himself alone
He seldom err'd—his faults were not his own.
Thro' many a civil storm he firmly stood,
The object of his life his Country's Good!
And till his plans by AUSTRIA'S fate were cross'd
The Liberties of EUROPE were not lost.—
Amidst the wreck he left this island free,
Safe in her strength, and sov'reign of the sea
And if his spirit be allow'd to know
The mortal struggles of this world below,
PITT will for ENGLAND feel a guardian's care,
And all her sorrows, all her triumphs share;
For ere to death his parting sigh was given,
The Patriot cried, "OH! BLESS MY COUNTRY, "HEAV'N!"
Though plac'd where strong temptations might allure,
THE MINISTER OF ENGLAND STILL WAS POOR!
Do justice, BRITONS, to his spotless mind,
WHO GOVERN'D KINGDOMS—LEFT NO WEALTH BEHIND!

Every line was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Fitzgerald was loudly and universally called upon to give it a second time, which he did with the most powerful and impressive effect.—The toasts continued—May the principles of the immortal Pitt ever inspire the councils of Great Britain——The Duke of York, and the Army—The Navy of Great Britain, the wonder and admiration of the world—The King of Sweden, and success to his heroic efforts to preserve the independence of his country. As soon as the applause with which this toast was received, had subsided, Mr. Canning rose, and in the name of the Swedish minister thanked the company. It was highly flattering to him, that his Sovereign had the good wishes of a people so distinguished for loyalty and attachment to their own king.—The two next toasts were likewise similar: the Prince of the Brazils, and may he secure in the new world, the independence which he had not the power of maintaining in the old —The Spanish nation, and success to the efforts of its people against the tyranny of Bonaparte. —The land we live in—An union of the landed and commercial interests of the country—The Earl of Chatham.—The noble chairman had received a letter from Lord Chatham, in which he stated, that he should have been happy to have formed a part of so respectable a meeting; but that on such an occasion he felt that his feelings would not be able to support him.—Mr. Blackburn then gave the health of the noble chairman. His grace returned thanks.—The next toast was—"The present administration, and success to their measures." This toast was drank with enthusiasm, and the applause continued for near a quarter of an hour, the band still playing "Britannia rule the Waves." —The Lord Chancellor returned thanks, expatiating in praise of the character and principles of Mr. Pitt, to which he and his colleagues were determined religiously to adhere; his lordship was much affected.—Many other toasts were drank; the corporation of the City of London; the worshipful company of Merchant Taylors, &c. —The arrangement of the dinner was, we understand, conducted by Mr. Blackburn, who took the chair at the close of the evening—A military band was stationed in the gallery, and every toast was followed by an appropriate air and song.

The Spanish Club.—On Saturday, June 25, the Spanish Club gave a splendid entertainment at the City of London Tavern to the Spanish Gentlemen at present in town, in testimony of the lively interest the Members take in the issue of the arduous contest in which the brave Asturians and the other Patriots of Spain have so nobly engaged, for the defence of their liberties and independence. Sir Alexander Munro, one of the founders of the Club, in the year 1780, presided in his capacity of Chairman, Lord Holland, also a Member, was a Vice-President, in rotation; and the company consisted of the Foreign Ministers, several persons of the highest consideration in the State, and of the greatest respectability in the City. The Visconde de Matarossa was absent, owing to indisposition.—The following toasts were given amongst a variety of others: "Our noble Asturian Visitors, and their patriotic countrymen, with all those Spaniards who have so bravely come forward in defence of their liberties and independence, and success to their cause."—"The King of Sweden, and may his heroic efforts in defence of the independence of his country be crowned with complete success."—"The Prince Regent of Portugal, and may the people of Portugal follow the splendid example set to them by the Patriots in Spain, and succeed in expelling the invading foe."—"The Visconde de Matarossa, and his speedy recovery, and the regret of the Spanish Club that they are deprived of the honour of his company this day."—"May the disinterested co-operation of Great Britain with the noble Asturians and other Patriots of Spain, contribute to the effectual security of their liberty and independence, and convince the whole world that the only view of Great Britain in the continuation of the war is the emancipation of Europe from the despotism of France, and the restoration of social order."—"Success to the glorious Cause in which we are all engaged." The tables were ornamented with magnificent plateaux, made for the occasion; the subjects, allegorical figures of Hope and Fortitude, the motto *Vincer o Morer*, emblazoned with the arms of Asturia, Biscay, and Gallicia, and surmounted with temples, triumphal arches, and military trophies, in all of which the flags and standards of these different provinces were introduced.—The toasts were drank with enthusiasm, and the Noble Visitors seemed highly pleased with this public expression of the sentiments of the nation. Don Andreo Angel de la Vega, and his Excellency the Swedish Ambassador, both addressed the Meeting in impressive speeches, when the toasts were given which alluded to their respective countries. In short there seemed to be but one feeling in this meeting, as we believe, there is but one sentiment in the nation: *the Spaniards must be supported.* And we may hope for the happiest results from the interference of this country, not for the kingdom of Spain, alone, but for Europe and for the world.

Timber for the Navy.—It must prove highly satisfactory to the Public to be informed, that 11,000 acres of waste land are enclosing, and planting with oak for his Majesty's use, in the forest of Dean, and 6,000 acres in New Forest, for the same purpose; the whole to be under the management of commissioners appointed for that purpose. These extensive national plantations are to be kept strictly enclosed from the browse of deer and cattle, until the trees are grown out of danger, and then to be laid open for feeding, when an additional quantity of other waste land is to be enclosed and planted, in proportion to that which may be thus laid open. This is an effectual step towards upholding the Wooden Walls of Old England!

Hay and Corn Harvest.—The following circular letter has been addressed to the general officers commanding in the several military districts in South Britain:—Horse Guards, June 23, 1808.—Sir;—I have received the commander in chief's direction to signify to you his Royal Highness's approbation of your using your discretion in granting permission to a certain portion of the regular infantry and militia troops stationed in the district under your command, not exceeding in number one fourth part of any battalion, to assist in getting in the hay and approaching corn harvest. His Royal Highness wishes that this indulgence should be granted with great caution, and to such men only as are to a certain degree perfect in their exercise, and whose character entitles them to confidence. Commanding officers of regiments must be responsible that their men are not permitted to work at a greater distance than two days march from their camp or quarter, and that the adjutant makes himself acquainted with the names and places of abode of the persons with whom they work, who must be responsible that on the shortest notice every man repairs immediately to his company. (Signed) HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant General.

Hay.—The hay season is nearly finished in the upper parts of Surrey and Kent, and has afforded most ample produce: this, however, is rendered of very little avail, the hay of good quality is still kept up from 6l. to 6l. 10s. a load. The secret is, that the crops, whether in the rick or standing on the ground, are bought generally of the little farmers by a banditti of wealthy monopolizers, called the hay jobbers, who sell only at their own time and price; the rest is in the hands of the great agriculturists, who keep two or three years crops in their rick yards till the price comes up to their exorbitant demands.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, June 27, 1808.

Official Resignation of the Crown of Spain, by the King and the Princes, &c. &c.

I have thought proper to give my beloved subjects this last proof of my paternal love. Their happiness, tranquillity, prosperity, and the preservation and the integrity of the dominions that divine providence had placed under my sway, have been the sole objects of my constant care during my reign. Every step and measure that has been adopted since my exaltation to the throne of my august ancestors has been directed to those first purposes, and could not be directed to any other. This day, in the extraordinary circumstances in which I am placed, my conscience, my honour, and the good name I ought to leave to posterity, imperiously require of me, that the last act of my sovereignty should be solely pointed to that end, viz. to the tranquillity, prosperity, security and integrity of the monarchy, whose throne I quit, to the greatest happiness of my subjects of both hemispheres. Therefore, by a treaty, signed and ratified, I have ceded to my ally and dear friend, the emperor of the French, all my rights to Spain and the Indias, having stipulated that the crown of Spain and the Indias is always to be independent and entire, as it was under my rule, and likewise that our holy religion is not only to be the predominant one in Spain, but the only one to be observed in all the dominions of the monarchy. Of all which you will take due notice, and communicate it to all the councils and tribunals of the kingdom, chiefs of provinces, civil, military and ecclesiastical, and to all the justices of districts, in order that this last act of my sovereignty may be notorious to all and every one in my dominions of Spain, and the Indias: and you are all to concur and assist in carrying into effect the disposition, of my dear friend the emperor Napoleon, as they are directed to preserve the peace, friendship and union between France and Spain, avoiding disorder and popular commotions, the effects of which can only be havoc and destruction of families, and the ruin of all. —Given in Bayonne, in the Imperial Palace of the Government, the 8th of May, 1808,

I THE KING.

I the Governor to the Council of Castile.

Don Fernando prince of Asturias, and the infantas, Don Carlos and Don Antonio, grateful for the love and constant fidelity that the Spaniards have manifested towards them with the most poignant grief, see them in the present day plunged in the greatest confusion, and threatened with the most direful calamities resulting therefrom, and knowing that it arises, in the major part of them, from the ignorance they are in of the causes of the conduct their Royal Highnesses have hitherto observed, and of the plans now chalked out for the greatest happiness of their country, they can do no less than endeavour to undeceive them, in order that its execution may suffer no impediment; and at the same time to testify to them the sincere affection they profess for them.—They cannot, consequently avoid, manifesting to them, that under the circumstances in which the Prince, by the abdication of the King his father, took the reins of government, many provinces of the kingdom and all the frontier garrisons being occupied by a great number of French troops, and more than 60,000 men of the same nation situated in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, and many other data that no person could possess; all conspired to persuade them, that being surrounded by rocks and quicksands, they had no other remedy, but to choose, among many evils, the one that would be the least productive of calamity—as such they fixed upon a journey to Bayonne—On their Royal Highnesses arrival at Bayonne, the Prince then king, unexpectedly found, that the King his father, had protested against his abdication, pretending it had not been voluntary. Not having accepted the crown, but in good faith that the abdication was voluntary, he had scarcely ascertained the existence of the protest, when, through filial respect, he restored the crown; and shortly after the king his father renounced it in his name, and in that of all the dynasty, in favour of the emperor of the French, in order, that, looking to the welfare of the nation, he should elect the person and dynasty who are to occupy it hereafter.—In this state of things, their Royal Highnesses, considering the situation they are in, the critical circumstances of Spain, in which all the efforts of its inhabitants in favour of their rights, will not only be useless, but mournful, as they would only cause rivers of blood to flow, and cause the loss at least of a great part of the provinces, and of all their ultra-marine possessions; and reflecting, on the other hand, that it would be a most efficacious remedy against so many evils for each of their Royal Highnesses to adhere, by himself, separately, to the cession of their rights to the throne, already made by the king their father; reflecting also, that the said emperor of the French binds himself, in this case, to preserve the absolute independence and integrity of the Spanish monarchy, and of all ultra-marine possessions, without reserving to himself, or dismembering the least part of its dominions, to maintain the unity of the catholic religion, property, laws, and usages, which he secures for the future, and on a sound basis; also the power and prosperity of the Spanish nation. Their Royal Highnesses believe they give the greatest proof of their generosity, love, and gratitude, for the affection they have experienced, in sacrificing, as much as is in their power, their personal interest for the benefit of the country, adhering, as they have done, by a particular agreement, to the cession of their rights to the throne, absolving all Spaniards from their duty in this respect, and exhorting them to look to the interest of their country, remaining tranquil, and expecting their happiness from the sage dispositions and power of the emperor Napoleon, and by shewing their readiness to conform thereto, they will give their prince and the two infantas, the greatest testimony of their loyalty, as their Royal Highnesses give them of their fatherly love and affection, by giving up all their rights, and forgetting their own interests, to make them happy which is the sole object of their wishes.

I, THE PRINCE.—CARLOS.—ANTONIO.

Bordeaux, 12th May, 1808.

It was a noble saying of John, King of France, when prisoner to the Black Prince, that "if truth were banished from the minds of all other men, she ought to find a sacred asylum in those of kings and princes." The absence of truth is a fatal symptom of moral *asthenia*—debility, as well in governments and public functionaries as in the concerns of private life. What shall we think of a king who not long since publicly professed to abdicate his throne with perfect willingness, on account of his age and infirmities, yet has since attempted to resume it, and affirms with equal publicity and positiveness, that he was forced to his former act, and executed it with extreme unwillingness? What shall we think of his son, who terrified his father and sovereign into a surrender of his dignity, yet now affects to say, that the moment he had reason to believe that his father's former resignation was involuntary, he hastened to lay his newly acquired honours at his feet, to return to the humble station of a subject, and to resume the course of his duty? Dastards! Is it for *such* chiefs, however placed over them by fortune, that subjects shall spill their blood? They who have little to lose, yet to whom that little is their all, shall they exert themselves in defending those who have abandoned riches and rank together with the paths of honour, and have shewn themselves unworthy of being defended? What shall excite the people to shake off their natural indolence, to abandon the comforts of home, and to endure the hardships they must meet in opposing the enemy? The honour of their prince?—He has shewn himself indifferent to his honour; why should they concern themselves to vindicate what he relinquishes? The welfare of their country?—why should they be so jealous of that, when those to whom it was entrusted by virtue of their office, demonstrated to what little consideration it was entitled in their opinion. By what arguments shall a patriot fan the expiring flame in the bosom of his friend and countryman? Shall he bid him arouse and fight for his king?—The king does not fight for himself:—for his prince?—the prince can urge no claim where he has shewn no virtue:—for the constitution? those who should guard the constitution deride it:—for the grandees? they are sunk in effeminacy:—for the nation at large?——Alas, for the nation at large, when on all sides, as the eye turns around in the Panoramic contemplation of a country, it beholds no object on which to rest, no groupe worthy of its attention, no elevation attractive by its grandeur, no extensive champaign exhilarating by its enjoyments! What shall we think of this court?—The court of Spain was brilliant: but the principals of it were vicious: the king, because he committed to another the discharge of those duties to which his office bound himself, and which he ought to have discharged in person, as he received in person, the homage due to his office. Was he worthy of his crown, who, when his duty called him to the council table, to advise, to direct, to confirm, was driving *ventre à terre* to his country seat, to mispend his hours in the amusement of shooting hares,—in a small court-yard, where every shot *must* tell, and every victim *must* fall? We reproach as indolent, effeminate, fit only for the Zenana, the nabobs of India, yet, the nabob who delivers his dominions from a tyger, may claim some gratitude from his subjects, as he does them some service: he meets a noble antagonist, with a spirit superiorly noble; his courage and his skill are evident; let us do him justice; these qualities much more become a throne than the *valiant* employment of making war on the peaceful tenants of the field, driven to the slaughter, not chased by him who slaughters them.——But, in what language shall the Panorama allude to the presiding female of the Spanish court? We love and honour the sex; how then can we, without breach of that gallantry which we esteem a virtue, describe a personage so exalted as a queen, when the ingredients of that description must needs excite disgust?

"It is difficult to conceive that harlotry "forehead," said a travelled Englishman, our informant, "which marks the queen of "Spain. The first time I saw her, I was "with the king in his apartment, when the "queen was announced; and I was so com-"pletely deceived as to the character of the "female whom I saw enter, believing her to "be a servant of the palace, that when the "king introduced me to her as the queen, I "was almost deprived of the power of utter-"ance. Her dress had been white, but"—

"Do you think, —, she could have been, in her younger life, so profligate as report affirms?"

"I cannot answer that: but if you ask "me my belief, I can believe any thing of "one (and I saw her frequently for many "years) whose effrontery was so little marked "by delicacy on *every* occasion."

We vouch for the accuracy of our quotation: but abstain from further remark. We triumph not over the fallen: still less, would we be guilty of unmanly triumph over a female fallen from the heights of grandeur: but it will be recollected that we are merely the narrators of facts unhappily too notorious. The abyss of misery is adjacent to the vortex of vice: and high station is no protection against the anguish of guilt, or the pangs of remorse.

Turning with more than customary readiness from considerations so alien from our feelings, we should be glad to relieve ourselves

by the contemplation of manly accomplishments and intellectual vigour in the person of the heir apparent. We had flattered ourselves that here we might have met with a strong sense of honour, and the conscious dignity of virtue, with amenity of manners, and a strict regard to truth, with politeness united to integrity, chearfulness to decorum, and the expence of elegance to the correctness of punctuality in those too little regarded minutiæ, among the great—the application of their finances. Can a strong sense of honour, and the conscious dignity of virtue, reside in that bosom which could stoop to curry favour by announcing its intention of soliciting a union with "*some* princess [PRINCESS!] of the present royal family of France:" which could entreat as a special boon from the exuberant bounty of the most munificent emperor and king, the fair hand of some offal spinster of the "royal blood?"—What cottager in Britain, what batchelor, not yet provided with a cottage, would condescend to receive at the choice of Buonaparte, a wife picked out for him by that anomalous potentate from among his brood? The youngster would surlily desire to choose for himself, at least, if he *must* be honoured with such a connexion; ——but, if his majesty would graciously please to grant him permission to decline the blessing,—gallantry apart, and no offence to the lady,—he would not give him the trouble of repeating the hint of such a special favour. Why did not the Prince of Asturias, as the first subject of the crown, inspire the Spanish nobles with sentiments of devoted patriotism for their country, and of zealous respect for himself? why not erect the standard of honourable feeling, in opposition to Gallic machinations, though decency did not permit an opposition to the public injunctions of the sovereign?* Those who foresaw the intentions of Bonaparte,—and who has not foreseen them for many months?—might surely have been alive to the consequences, and prepared to meet them, had their virtue been genuine. Did they not know that this usurper made a rule of giving to his generals who have atchieved conquests, extensive grants of lands in the countries they have conquered? Did they not know that he apportions out *on very good intelligence*, those estates that furnish loppings and toppings, to such and such generals? That he knows the rental of almost [or quite] every great estate in Europe, and if the owner cannot take care of it for himself, the Emperor will kindly take the trouble off his hands? Nay more, he knows who is overwhelmed with debt in spite of the income arising from a great estate, and—let no man be startled at the inference—he marks such as *sure cards*, when the game comes to their turn to be played. We repeat, with all the assurance that the best possible information can authorize, that he has succeeded in his undertakings not more by the energy of his own efforts, than by the pusillanimity, the cowardice, the imbecility, the folly, to sum up all in one word, the immorality and vice, personal and political, of the governors and governments with which he has had to—struggle?—in many cases it has not amounted to a struggle—which he has had to frown into obedience. He has bribed high in his time: no man higher: no man so high: if every man was properly exalted whose palm has been open to the *gratifications* of Bonaparte, certain courts of Europe would be less crowded than they are on gala days. But not to lose sight of our principal mark; we desire to recall our readers to the recollection of the management practised on Spain by Buonaparte, because the *people*—observe, we do not say the *court*—had remained proof, generally speaking, against the crafty arts of his agents. Indeed, it is but doing the Spanish nobility justice, to allow, that the bulk of them were more free than nobles of the same degree in other courts on the continent from the contamination of French principles. They were not wholly lost to a strong sense of honour. They were of lively feelings, when animated; and when they found themselves insulted or contemned, they could enter into every sentiment which impells human nature in such cases. The nobility, the gentry and the peasantry of Spain, were in no trifling degree, in a political sense, isolated from the rest of Europe: hence they preserved the characteristics of their nation: hence Spain remained inflexibly opposed to the *felicities* of the French revolution: hence it maintained but little *intimacy* with French travellers, *alias* spies: and hence even in time of peace, as peace has stood of late years, nothing was more common than to see a Frenchman murdered in the streets of Madrid, merely because he was a Frenchman, the perpetrator always taking care to be near some church: and the populace considering the affair as a thing of course; beholding it in the coolest manner imaginable—as merely a Frenchman the less. Flanders, Holland, Italy, the various petty states of Germany, Prussia and even Austria may be said, by the *general* intercourse of the different classes of society with Frenchmen, before, and much more since the revolution, to have become Frenchified in no small proportion. This we know to have been part of the revolutionary system of Colbert, originally, and of republican France more especially, to the destruction of or-

* For a character of the Prince of the Peace as a man and a statesman, vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 388.

der, morals, religion and peace. Spain however, obstinately shut her eyes against this new light, and we have been assured by a Spanish nobleman of unquestionable information, that even the Catalonians, whose province borders on France, two of whose viguieries or territories are in Rousillon and belong to the French, and numbers of whom have landed property in France, had not been tainted by French contagion. Catalonia indeed, is one of those provinces to which we alluded in our last Periscope, as likely to maintain a determined resistance against the intended changes in Spain. If Buonaparte touches one of their privileges they will to a man fly to arms. If he has been able to stimulate the jealousies of certain interests against others, and thereby to paralyze the efforts that would be made, and are making; if he has glozed over his projects by fair promises, and persuaded any considerable mass of the people to believe him,—then we presume not to anticipate the issue. At present we are assured, this is not the case, and Buonaparte felt that it was not the case, when he found himself under the necessity of depriving Spain of *forty thousand* of her best troops, partly to weaken her strength, partly as hostages for her good behaviour, in other words, for her blind obedience to his mandates.

We must also remind our readers, that, Buonaparté has been so little satisfied as to the disposition of the Spaniards, that he has taken special care not to venture his dear person among them. In truth, he is in the right: for an emperor and king being infinately more valuable than a general, is intitled to take every caution, and precaution, too, against another *Machine Infernale*, not played off by one of his own partizans. He has reason to dread assassination, if he enters Spain: but accounts from thence manifest that this is not all he has to dread. We learn that several provinces are in insurrection against his treachery, and that a vigorous opposition to his dictates is planned. Our fear is, that it is not so extensively concerted as it should be, that *several* popular commotions, will not have the force of resistance that would characterize one vast mass of determined and well arranged opposition. Nevetheless, having dropped this hint, we shall state what our information enables us to offer. There is an insurrection in Catalonia, another in Arragon, another in Asturias: from that in Asturias deputies have arrived in England, soliciting aid: and aid has been granted them, in about 300,000 dollars, a large quantity of arms, and ammunition. This insurrection is organized by the Marquis of Santa Cruz, in conjunction with the states of Asturias. The Marquis in a military oficer of repute; about thirty four years of age; and a man who has been heard repeatedly to declare that "he would willingly travel a hundred miles on foot, for an opportunity of shaking Buonaparté by the hand *properly!!*" He is of an antient family, and we have been told, in answer to a hint we dropped on the immobility of Spanish pride, that no man need to be ashamed of serving under him. But, his lady is still more of a HERO than he is: she is accustomed to ride astride, *en militaire*, with pistols in the holsters of her saddle, and if report say true, is not incompetent to head a battalion, and knows how to command it. They have no family (unless it be very lately) and the Marquis will not want for spirit and decision, if the councils of the Marchioness have their full effect on him.

The states of Asturias are a regular body, which once in three years meets at Oviedo for the transaction of public business: unfortunately for Buonaparté this is the periodical year of their assembly: and being in sittings when the news arrived of the events that had taken place at Bayonne, they immediately seized the opportunity to issue their mandates, and the probability is, that they will be obeyed very generally. Their country is naturally strong; is seated on the sea coast opposite to Britain, and, if they are so inclined, they can hold a free intercourse with her. Reports this moment arrived, state, that all the northern provinces of Spain have joined the insurgents: that the Andalusians have executed Don Solano, Governor of Cadiz, for his intention of betraying that city, and the Spanish fleet to the French: (the same fate had attended Don Alivala, and the Governor of Carthagena,) that *these* insurgents had seized the passes of the Sierra Morena; which form a formidable barrier to the south of Spain. We shall, however, freely confess, that intelligence from the north of Spain of a general combination of heart and hand among the inhabitants, is in our opinion of the greatest consequence: a few days may put us in possession of *this*: for that something not very pleasant to the Emperor and king has occurred, we augur from the assurances of the *Moniteur* that all was *perfectly tranquil* in these particular provinces; and from the little real intelligence that is suffered to transpire from the other side of the Pyrennees, *via* France.

We have already hinted that humanity shudders at the events approaching; if *this* incident have no small influence on the termination of that career which has astonished Europe,—if the Spanish insurrection be but a prelude to other meditated insurrections, waiting only for a little success to attend the present,—if other parts of subjugated Europe should ere long shew, that they too have not forgotten what liberty was, then will these speculations be recollected with

advantage, and the sources of our intelligence be acknowledged as both early and correct. It is probable, that our next may include some idea of the military plans in contemplation for the defence of Spain. *We know that such exist:* : but we know too the duty we owe to human nature, and to our country: Silence is now prudence. The order of events is, in our conjecture, Spain: Austria: Prussia: Turkey: Russia: the die is thrown up: on what side it will fall, exceeds the powers of human prescience to affirm.

We are mistaken if this country does not, at this moment, hold in her hands the political destiny of the World. If Spain is overwhelmed by Buonaparté: Spanish South America becomes independent, under British protection. If Spain triumphs, Buonaparté falls: The Spanish army in the North is probably well informed of what passes at home, by British assiduity: and if Spanish America is deficient in correct intelligence, British ministers are deficient in understanding and policy.—The following bulletin was this day distributed by ministers.

"Yesterday two Galician Deputies arrived at the Admiralty; they came from Corunna, where Captain Tremlett, of the Alomene, landed, and was at the sittings of the committee. Every English prisoner, to the number of 120, was released and sent to our squadron—the greatest enthusiasm prevailed—all the troops, to the amount of 30,000 regulars, and 300,000 patriot citizens, were in full march for Madrid, to avenge their slaughtered citizens—8000 Spanish troops in Oporto have seized the French general, and are also on their march to join their countrymen. An action took place off the port of Carthagena, between the French and a detached squadron of Lord Collingwood, when two sail of the line, several frigates and transports, having on board 8,000 French troops, intended for Carthagena, were wholly taken, sunk or destroyed, and another French ship, which ran into that port, was seized by the armed citizens. The action took place on the 24th of May."

But we must not altogether lose sight of events passing elsewhere: Buonaparté has united Tuscany to France, as an integral part of his empire: this surprizes nobody. He has also dismissed the Conclave of Cardinals from Rome and taken possession of the ecclesiastical states; his language on this occasion deserves attention. We have been anxious to learn, whether the cardinals have entered any protest against this violation of their privileges: and whether the Pope has had the courage to say any thing further than what we preserved in Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 167. We have obtained no definite intelligence on this subject.

Military affairs in the Baltic remain much as they were. The Russians have bought their advantages very dearly: and we have repeated assurances that their emperor feels the galling weight of the yoke he wears. It is not long since this prince mentioned his intention of heading his army in Finland: Caulincourt the French ambassador, having had a hint of this, demanded of Alexander whether it were true: on being answered in the affirmative, "THEN," said the Frenchman, "I MUST GO WITH YOU."—The emperor's intention has never since been heard of.—Our readers will not fail to recollect that Caulincourt was the assassin of the Duke d'Enghien.

A slight glimpse at the state of America, must close these observations. The temper of the people is subsiding into a recollected regard for Britain. The embargo, which prevents that regard from being manifested, *is eluded*, where possible; and where not possible is borne with grudging, and infinite vexation. It has acted with a violence not foreseen, and not wished for, by Mr. Jefferson, on his good friends the French, at St. Domingo, and starvation, it is thought, will oblige the Gallic troops to evacuate that island. It is held in a detestation against which no measures had been taken in the western districts of the United States: and we cannot think that a mere attempt to experiment his authority could influence the President to publish the following PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas information has been received that sundry persons are combined or combining and confederating together on Lake Champlain and the country thereunto adjoining, for the purpose of forming insurrections against the authority of the United States, for opposing the same and obstructing their execution; and that such combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by the laws of the United States: —Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and that those concerned, directly or indirectly, in any insurrection or combination against the same, may be duly warned, I have issued this my proclamation, hereby commanding such insurgents, and all concerned in such combinations, instantly and without delay, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes.—And I do hereby further require and command all officers having authority, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinage of such insurrections or combinations, to seize upon all those therein concerned who shall not instantly, and without delay, disperse and retire to their respective abodes, and deliver them over to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law. T. JEFFERSON."

The banks of the Mississipi are a scene of stagnation or of confusion:—would there be any thing really wonderful if the issue of this embargo should be a SEPARATION of the DISUNITED STATES OF AMERICA? if not immediately, yet in no very distant period of time.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF MAY TO THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1808.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

At Howick, Countess Grey
In Lincoln's Inn Fields, Hon. Mrs. Ryder
At Blackheath, the lady of Sir Thomas Morgan Wilson
At Clifton, Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Goold
In Montague-street, the lady of Sir H. Fitzherbert, Bart. of a son and heir

Of a Daughter.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, Right Hon. Lady Rous

MARRIAGES.

Capt. E. M. Murray, of 15th dragoons, to Lady Elizabeth Murray, youngest daughter of the Duke of Athol
Hon. E. Spencer Cowper, to Miss E. M. Phillips
Hon. J. G. Dalrymple, to Miss Manners, daughter of Lady Louisa Manners
At Tratee Castle, Thomas Collins, Esq. of Barrow, to Miss D. Denny, fifth daughter of the late Sir B. Denny, Bart.
The Rev. S. Johnes, to Miss Anna Maria Cuyler, eldest daughter of General Cuyler
N. W. Ridley Colborne, Esq. M. P. to Miss Steele, daughter to the Right Hon. Thos. Steele
Hon. General Meade, to Miss Anne Louisa Dalling, sister to Sir Wm. Dalling, Bart.
J. E. Wilmot, Esq. to the fourth daughter of Dr. Parry, M. D.
Mr. Rushbrook, to Miss Davers, daughter of Sir C. Davers, Bart.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Ford, wife of — Ford, Esq. of the county of Down, Ireland. While seated at the card-table at the house of Mrs. L. Tottenham, in Dublin, she found herself suddenly indisposed, and being near her accouchment of her 21st child, medical assistance was instantly called in; but Mrs. F. finding herself much recovered, was conveyed in her coach, accompanied by her sister, the Countess of Powerscourt, but before they arrived at her house, the vital spark had flown, and she was taken in a lifeless corpse
At Chefden, the seat of the Countess of Orkney, the Right Hon. Lady Anne O'Brien, daughter of the late William Earl of Inchiquin, and Ann Countess of Orkney, and sister of the late Countess of Orkney. Her ladyship was in her 89th year, and retained her intellects till within five minutes of her death. Her remains are placed in the same vault with those of her brother-in-law, the late Marquis of Thomond
At Seaton Delaval, Northumberland, Right Hon. J. Lord Delaval, at an advanced age
At Hammersmith, Lady Gertrude Crommie
General Sir T. Stirling, Bart. Colonel of the 41st regiment of foot
In Dean Street, South Audley-street, Mrs. Hotham
At Vienna, Hon. J. Theophilus Rawdon, brother to the Earl of Moira
At Portsmouth, the lady of Major Fletcher
Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, third son of the Earl of Carrick
At her house, in Green-street, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Lumley Sanderson
Sir Thomas Bousall, of Froufraith, Cardiganshire
At Norwich, Sir J. Beevor, Bart.
At Hartlesburg Castle, Right Rev. R. Hurd, D.D. Lord Bishop of Worcester
At Bath, Miss Villiers, daughter of Villiers William Villiers, Esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Lord St. John
At Quebec, the Hon. Henry Alcock, Chief Justice of Lower Canada
In Gower-street, Mrs. Hall, wife of Rev. Dr. Hall, Chancellor of Llandaff
At Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Dick, Bart.
At Shrewsbury, Miss Martha Congreve, youngest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Congreve
In Bentinck-street, Harriet, youngest daughter of Colonel and Lady Harriet Howard
At Helston, Admiral Kempthorpe
At Richmond, Surrey, Sir John Day, late Advocate General of Bengal
At Sidmouth, Devonshire, Miss Russell, daughter of Sir H. Russell
At his house, Above-bar, Southampton, Colonel Heywood

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

MAY 31.—*Brevet.*—Col. E. Stack, on h. p. of late Northumberland fencibles, to be maj. gen. in the army; lieut. col. John Wood, on h. p. of late Liverpool regiment, to be col. in the army; capt. D. Williams, on staff at the army depot, to be maj. in the army

Staff.—Lieut. col. H. E. Bunbury, of Royal Newfoundland fencibles, to be quarter master general to the forces serving in the Mediterranean, v. maj. gen. Oakes

JUNE 7.—*Brevet.*—Col. Wm. Munro, on h. p. of Caithness legion, to be maj. gen. in the army; lieut. col. F. Delaval, on h. p. of the Independents, to be col. in the army; lieut. col. John Pare, on h. p. of 96th foot, to be col. in the army; brigade maj. J. C. Smith to be maj. in the army

Staff.—Lieut. col. R. Bourke, from 21st foot, to be permanent assistant in quarter master general's department as maj.; J. Kane, Esq. late lieut. col. of 4th foot, to be an inspecting field officer of yeomanry and volunteer corps, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed

JUNE 11.—*Brevet.*—Capt. J. Carter, of 27th foot, and capt. F. Gower, of the foreign depot at Lymington, to be majors in the army

Staff.—Capt. L. A. Northey, from 29th foot, to be permanent assistant in quarter master general's department, with rank of major

Garrison.—Capt. J. Delgorno, of the Isle of Wight militia, to be capt. of Yarmouth castle, v. Rawdon, deceased

JUNE 18.—*Brevet.*—Col. M. Baillie, h. p. of 134th foot, and col. Williams Lord Clarina, on h. p. of 27th foot, to be maj. general; lieut. col. A. Anderson, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to be col. in the East Indies only; and capt. J. Tonson, of the 3d garrison battalion, to be major

Hospital Staff. Thomas Hune, M. D. to be physician to the forces

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

May 25. Rev. T. H. Kingdon, of Exeter coll., and Rev. D. Hughes, of Jesus, M. A. and Students in Divinity, admitted B. Divinity.—Rev. G. Frome, of Merton col.; Rev. A. Gibson, of Queen's; Rev. T. Harris, of Trinity, and Rev. C. Dunne, of Balliol, B. A. admitted M. A.—Messrs. R. Wynniatt, of Queen's; J. Bower, of Exeter; W. J. Law, of Christ church; E. Hughes and G. Harries, of Jesus; J. Miller, of Worcester; J. Freeman and E. Jodrell, of Trinity; J. C. Helm, of Wadham; J. Harris, R. F. Jessop, and J. Robertson, of St. John's; T. Lewin, of Corpus Christi; and S. Holworthy, of University coll., were admitted B. A.

— 27.—Rev. C. Ball, M. A. Student in Divinity, of St. John's, and chaplain on the Madras establishment, admitted B. and D. D.—S. Lushington, Esq. B. C. L. of All Souls, admitted D. in Civ. Law, grand compounder.—Rev. G. J. Templer, B. A. of Merton col., admitted M. A. grand compounder.—Mr. E. Trevanen, of Pembroke col., admitted B. A.

Rev. J. Matthews, M. A. Student in Divinity, Fel. of St. John's, and chaplain in his Majesty's service in foreign parts, was made B. D. by decree of convocation.

June 2. Last day of Easter Term, Rev. J. Hamilton, M. A. Student in Divinity, of St. Edmund hall, admitted B. and D. D.—The Hon. W. Herbert, B. C. L. of Merton col., admitted D. C. L.—Rev. J. Graham, M. A. Student in Divinity, of All Souls, admitted B. D.—Rev. H. Townsend, of Merton coll., and Rev. J. Surtees, of University, B. A. admitted M. A.—Rev. W. L. Bennett, and Rev. H. Mears, of Merton coll.; Rev. J. Calthorp, of Brasenose; Rev. E. H. Warriner, of Lincoln col., and Rev. R. S. Hutchins, of St. Edmund hall, B. A. admitted M. A. Messrs. J. Lowndes and C. P. Lyne, of Queen's; E. Witt, of Wadham; R. Willis, of Lincoln; and J. Younge, of St. Edmund hall, admitted B. A.

The whole number of degrees in Easter Term was, D. D. two; D. C. L. five; B. D. ten; B. C. L. one; B. M. one; M. A. twenty-two; B. A. thirty-two; one B. A. incorporated.

— 6. The two prizes given by the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University, were adjudged to the following gentlemen: The Bachelor's English Essay, on *Hereditary Rank*, to Mr. C. E. Grey, B. A. of University, and now Fel. of Oriel. The Undergraduate's for Latin verse, and the subject *Delphi*, to Mr. W. Cleaver, Student of Christ church, and son of the Bishop of Ferns, in Ireland. The Undergraduate's prize, given by an unknown benefactor, for English verse, and the subject *Mahomet*, was adjudged to Mr. M. Rolleston, Scholar of University.

— 8. Dr. Kidd, Professor of Chemistry in this university, was unanimously elected physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, in the room of Sir C. Pegge, resigned.

Cambridge.

May 25. The following gentlemen were admitted to the degrees under-mentioned: *Masters of Arts*, Rev. H. Finch, of Christ's col., and Mr. F. White, of Trinity.—*Bachelors of Law*, Rev. W. P. Thomas, and Rev. J. Pitman, both of Trinity hall.—*Bachelors of Arts*, Mr. T. Mathews, of Emmanuel; Messrs. H. Cholmeley, J. B. Camplin, W. J. Yonge, G. P. Richards, and R. Ekins, all of King's.

Sir W. Browne's gold medal for the Greek ode, is this year adjudged to Mr. Rennell, of King's; and a second prize was adjudged to Mr. Blomfield, of Caius.

Sir W. Browne's medal for the Latin ode, is this year adjudged to the Hon. Mr. Law, of St. John's, son of Lord Ellenborough; and that for the epigrams to Mr. Blomfield, of Caius.

June 11. The following gentlemen were admitted to the under-mentioned degrees: *Doctor in Civil Law*, Dr. A. Gostling, of Trinity hall.—*Bachelors in Divinity*, Rev. Messrs. S. Becher, and J. Dobson, of St. John's; T. Armitstead, of Trinity; R. Watkinson, and J. Hodges, of Emmanuel; G. Barnes, of Queen's; T. Hosking, of Sidney; J. Plumtre, of Clare hall, and E. Addison, of Bene't col.—*Masters of Arts*, Messrs. R. Allott, and A. Huddleston, of Trinity, and R. Patrick, of Magdalen.—*Bachelors of Arts*, Messrs. G. Kent, of Trinity; E. B. Blackburn, of St. John's, and J. Beldon, of Peterhouse.

June 1. Rev. W. Young, B. A. of Emmanuel col., elected a foundation Fellow of that society.

Rev. Mr. Owen, curate of Fulham, and formerly of Bene't col., Camb., has been presented, by the Bishop of London, to the valuable rectory of Pagglesham, Essex.

Rev. C. Wordsworth, M. A. of Trinity col., Camb., has been presented, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Deanry of Bocking, Essex, vacated by death of the Hon. and Rev. C. Aynsley, only brother to the Duke of Athol.

— 12. At a general ordination holden in the cathedral, by the Bishop of Norwich, the following gentlemen were ordained: *Deacons*, A. Baynes, B. A. Sidney col., Camb.; R. Duffield, B. A. St. John's, Camb.; C. Fisher, B. A. Caius, Camb.; J. M. S. Glenie; J. D. Hustler, B. A. Fel. of Trinity col.; W. W. Henchman, B. A. Pembroke hall, Camb.; R. Kedington, B. A. Fel. of Caius, Camb.; J. Nelson, B. A. Trinity hall, Camb.; S. Tilbrook, B. A. St. Peter's, Camb., G. Wilkins, B. A. Caius, Camb.; B. Waine, wright, B. A. Sidney, Camb.—*Priests*, J. Athow; B. A. Jesus col., Camb.; J. P. Chambers, B. A. Corpus Christi, Camb.; H. Kebbel, Sidney col. Camb.; H. Packard, B. A. Caius, Camb.; E. Pemberton, St. Peter's, Camb.; B. Pering, B. A. Wadham, Oxt.; T. Paddon, B. A. Fel. of Caius, Camb.; C. R. Rowlett, B. A. Christ's coll., Camb.; H. R. Williams, B. A. Caius, Camb.; T. Woodward, B. A. Clare hall, Camb.

Bankrupts and Certificates between May 24, and June 18, 1808, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Kenific, P. Bristol, merchant.
Round, J. Pelsall, Staffordshire, factor.
Satterthwaite, T. Kendal, Westmoreland, tanner.
Washington, E. and Carrell, G. Chester, milliners and haberdashers.

BANKRUPTS.

Annis, T. Southend, Lewisham, miller. *Att.* Williams, Staples Inn.
Aston, J. Manchester liquor merchant. *Att.* Law, St. Ann's Church yard, Manchester.
Brown, W. King's street, Bloomsbury, grocer. *Att.* Bolton, Lane and Lane, Lawrence Poultney hill.
Biddell, E. Ratcliff cross, Stepney, hosier. *Att.* Payne, Basinghall street.
Briggs, R. Liverpool, corn merchant. *Att* Sutton, Liverpool.
Beaton, E. and H. Portsmouth, butchers. *Att.* Callaway, Portsmouth.
Canne, W. Otley, York, stationer. *Att.* Granger, Leeds.
Crump, T. Westminster road, Surrey, tinman. *Att.* Mangnall, Warwick square.
Cohen, M. Devonshire street, Queen square, exchange broker. *Att.* Mills, Elv place.
Charlton, C. East Farleigh, Kent, dealer. *Att.* Burt & Co. Maidstone.
Dunn, J. and Robinson, C. Wood street, factors. *Att.* Rigby, Crown Office row, Temple.
Dods, J. Commercial Chambers, Minories, ship broker. *Att.* Allan, Old Jewry.
Dawson, J. Aldgate High street, linen draper. *Att.* Nind, Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields.
Dearing, T. and M. Foster, Litchfield street, Soho, tavern keepers. *Att.* Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street.
Danson, J. and Walmsley, J. Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Stannistreet and Co. Liverpool.
Delaney, J. Liverpool, draper. *Att.* Meddowcroft & Co. Gray's Inn.
Dunn, T. Bristol, salesman. *Att.* Strickland, Bristol.
Evans, J. Cardigan, linen draper. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton garden.
Gill, H. Spital fields market, victualler. *Att.* Kivington, Fenchurch street Buildings.
Gill, J. Brown's Hill, Gloucestershire, clothier. *Att.* Evans, Thavies Inn.
Gore, W. Aldgate, Manchester, warehouseman. *Att.* Courteen, College Hill.
Hamper, J. Stone's End, Surrey, shopkeeper. *Att.* Field, Friday street.
Hunt, E. Duke's row, Pimlico, glazier. *Att.* Greenwood, Manchester street, Manchester square.
Heseltine, B. Beech street, oil and hop merchant. *Att.* Hindman, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury.
Harrison, J. Bingley, York, cotton spinner. *Att.* Metcalfe, Kighley.
Hugman, B. Battersea, fellmonger. *Att.* Broad, Union st. Southwark.
Hibbert, T. Liverpool, wine merchant. *Att.* Cukitt, Liverpool.
Hinse, C. Little Castle street, taylor. *Att.* Freame, Great Queen street.
Houghton, W. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Stannistreet & Co. Liverpool.
Harshett, S. Manchester, leather seller. *Att.* Hewitt, Manchester.
Haynes, T. Gloucester, pin manufacturer. *Att.* Wilton, Gloucester.
Itter, A. and Holding, J. Wentworth street, Whitechapel, sugar refiners. *Att.* Rawson, Wellclose square.
John, P. Norfolk row, Lambeth, hawker. *Att.* Keene, Furnival's Inn.
Kenieck, P. Bristol, merchant. *Att.* Smith, Bristol.
Lee, J. Islington, timber merchant. *Att.* Jackson, Hatton garden.
Lee, S. Bradford, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturer. *Att.* Brogden, Bradford.
Lowe, W. Drury lane, cabinet maker. *Att.* Needl and Co. Norfolk street.
Morris, E. Carmarthen, innkeeper. *Att.* Brown, Carmarthen.
Moss, J. Kingston upon Hull, boat builder. *Att.* Munby, York.
Millington, J. and J. Houndsditch, glaziers. *Att.* Rooke, Coleman street.
Middleton, T. Maiden lane, Battle bridge, blue manufacturer. *Att.* Hackett, Chancery lane.
Moses, M. Rosemary lane, salesman. *Att.* Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate.
Nelson, J. Leeds, wool stapler. *Att.* Wilson, Greville st.
Nainby, C. Great Grimsby, button maker. *Att.* Lloyd, Kingston.
Perry, W. Eaton Bishop, Hereford, miller. *Att.* Woodhouse, Hereford.
Parkinson, J. and Stork, J. St. Saviour's Church yard, Southwark, hop factors. *Att.* Abbott, Old Broad street.
Pope, W. Westbury upon Severn, Gloucestershire, dealer in pigs. *Att* Lucas, Newnham.
Price, G. Tottenham court road, liquor merchant. *Att.* Naylor, Great Newport street.
Postles, P. Long lane, Smithfield, victualler. *Att.* Ireland, Staple's Inn.
Railton, I. Egremont, Northumberland, mercer. *Att.* Wordsworth, Cat Gill Hall, Egremont.
Rayner, R. Birmingham, button maker. *Att.* Lee and Co. Birmingham.
Rose, J. G. Buckingham place, Marybone, money scrivener. *Att.* Stevenson, Chequer court, Charing cross.
Reyn, J. I. Paddington street, Mary le bone, musical instrument maker. *Att.* Floshman, Ely place, Holborn.
Robinson, I. Whitehaven, mercer. *Att.* Falcon, Temple.
Roderick, W. Llanelly, Carmarthen, dealer. *Att.* Price & Son, Talley and Llandilo, and Carmarthenshire.
Rackstraw, P. Tottenham court road, cabinet maker. *Att.* Griffith, Featherstone buildings, Holborn.
Stubbs, R. Leek, Stafford, butcher. *Att.* Cruso and Co. Leek.
Soanes, R. Mark lane, provision merchant. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square.
Thackeray, J. and J. Manchester, cotton spinners. *Att.* Edge, Manchester.
Unwin, J. Wandsworth, miller. *Att.* Druce, Billiter sq.
Wilby, D. Ossett, York, cloth manufacturer. *Att.* Clarkson, Wakefield.
Wakefield, W. Manchester, warehouseman. *Att.* Edge, Manchester.
Watts, W. Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons, wine merchant. *Att.* Hamilton, Tavistock row, Covent-Garden.
Weddell, W. G. Newcastle upon Tyne, shopkeeper. *Att.* Thelfall, Manchester.
Wittingham, J. Liverpool, grocer. *Att.* Murrow, Temple court, Liverpool.
Williams, B. and Crakenthorp, H. St. Swithin's lane, merchants. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall court, Throgmorton street.
Winterbourn, T. Aldersgate street, cabinet maker. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn place,
Young, T. Bartlett's passage, Holborn, jeweller. *Att.* Mayhew, Symond's Inn, Chancery lane.

CERTIFICATES.

J. Gerrard, Swan Yard, Minories, corn factor.—W. Partridge, Exeter, serge maker.—A. Batie, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer.——A. Marr, Gravel lane, baker.——J. N. Watred, Birmingham, woollen draper.—W. Ball, Bush lane, broker.——W. Rose, Bowbridge, Gloucestershire, dyer.—G. Touse, Kennington green, underwriter.
W. Traynor, Jermyn street, St. James's, tailor.—J. Hall and W. Dunlop, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants.—J. Taylor, Newgate market, salesman.—W. M. Heginbotham, Manchester, cotton spinner.—T. Spring, jun. Gt. Grimsby, Lincoln, ironmonger.——J. Lloyd, Liverpool, brewer.—R. Wright and J. Angell, Wardour street, Soho, taylors.——A. Anderson, City of London, insurance broker.
J. Barlow, Monmouth street, tallow chandler.—J. Chard, Anchor and Hope alley, Red Lion street, painter.——J. Swann, Hinckley, Leicestershire, currier.—J. Elliot and J. T. Dagnall, Upper East Smithfield, flax dressers.—S. Redfern, Stockport, cotton spinner.—J. Granger, Stokesley, Yorkshire, banker.
J. Wain, Mount street, Lambeth, merchant.—W. Johnson, Edgeware road, collar maker.—S. English, Charing cross, hosier.—A. Foreshaw, Whitechapel High street, victualler.——J. Pearson, Pudsey, York, clothier.——J. Wood, Bolton le Moors, muslin manufacturer.—H. Pope, Ratcliff cross, victualler.
T. Cotton, Cornhill, Stock broker.—T. Cassidy, Waltham abbey, shopkeeper.——C. G. G. Kierrulf, Prudence sq. merchant.—G. Davies, Cranbourne street, linen draper.
C. S. Dudley, Gracechurch street, merchant.—E. Wilson, St. James's street, hatter.—S. Lyon, Ormond house Academy, Chelsea.—J. Thornton, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant.—I. Thorp and W. Paul, sen. Reddish mills, Lancaster, calico printers.—W. and J. Horrocks, Stockport, cotton spinners.
W. and J. Welsh, Brook-street, Holborn, boot-makers.—J. Hervey, Springfield, Essex, bricklayer.—G. Herron, Bermondsey, fell-monger.—S. B. East, Old Jewry, factor.—C. L. Lund, Old Jewry, factor.—G. Cunningham, Webber street, baker.—F. Fenton, Sheffield, merchant.—J. Pettigrew, Liverpool, master-mariner.—J. Nightingale, Newsberry, mercer.—T. Russel, Pershore, Worcestershire, collar-maker.—C. Morton, Croydon, horse-dealer.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, June 20, 1808.

A bill is now before parliament for leave to import raw silk from Italy. We sincerely hope it may have the desired effect; as the want of this article has suspended the employment of thousands of poor silk-weavers whose situation at this present time, is not to be described. The state of the silk trade, which we here annex will clearly shew a deficit of no less than 6667 bales in one year.

There was on the 1st April 1808, remaining in the Company's warehouse, silk sold, but uncleared, China 70 bales—Bengal 469—Privilege do. 730—Organzine 9.—The sale of the 5th April, has added to the above, China 487—Bengal 971—Privilege do. 382—Organzine 187.—There is just arrived and will be put up in September sale, Bengal 1270—Privilege do. 218. N. B. This is all that can possibly arrive in time for September sale.—Italian silks in the market, none.—Total 4793 bales.

The above is all that can be obtained to supply the manufactory, fit or unfit, for 12 months; unless Italy can supply us.

The consumption of the Trade.

In 1807 was imported from Italy and other parts of Europe 915,218 lbs. of silk, which taken at 140 lbs. the average weight of India Company's bales, including Chinas, make	bales	6537

In addition to the usual quantity imported from Italy, the India Company sold at the four preceding sales, the following which has been actually consumed, with the exception of the stock now in the warehouse, sold and uncleared, viz.—September Sale 1806, 2351 bales—March Sale 1807, 2380—September 1807, 3091—March sale 1808, 2025—total 9847 balessold in 2 years.—Half for one year, 4,923

Actual consumption per annum, bales	11,460
Quantity now in the country as above	4,793
Deficit if no Italian silks come in, bales	6,667

The foregoing statement we give from real documents in our possession, and we trust Parliament will take off *all the duties of importation* in order to encourage our merchants to import and speculate in an article which employs so many thousands of our poor industrious countrymen, at present famishing in and about Spitalfields, &c. &c. The present duty is 12s. 2¼d. per lb. on all Italian thrown silk, and 5s. 5¼d. per lb. on raw silk.

We have the pleasure to state that part of the homeward bound Leeward Island fleet is already arrived at Bristol, and the remainder we may hourly expect, they consist of 195 sail which sailed from Tortola, the 3d May last. The Jamaica fleet is daily expected being now nearly 2 months on their homeward bound voyage; these two valuable fleets will bring in an immense quantity of sugar and other produce, and we trust their cargoes will come to a good market; particularly as the legislature has granted permission to distil from sugar, a circumstance that will, we hope, alleviate the distress of the West India planters, and of our merchants concerned in that trade, and be the means of keeping down the price of bread in this country, at a time when the Baltic is shut against us, (whence we have hitherto been supplied with large quantities of corn) as well as the ports of America, from which latter part of the world we have little prospect as yet of importing our usual supply of fine flour; we are therefore convinced that distilling from sugar will answer two good purposes, as aforesaid. The London market for sugars has been lately brisker than for some months past, and prices rather advanced, *(see Price Current annexed)*. Cotton is rather dull in price, owing to the stagnation of trade at Manchester, but we have reason to know that it will not long be the case, as very considerable orders have arrived in town for large quantities of Manchester goods of every description, for the Brazils. If our friendly assistance to the Spaniards *at this moment* could prove effectual, there is little doubt but it would be the means of opening a new and perhaps the most extensive and lucrative trade in the world to us, that of her colonies in South America, which return gold, silver, diamonds, and others precious stones, also cocoa, sugar, tobacco, cotton, cochineal, and valuable drugs of several sorts, as aloes, jesuit's bark, sarsaparilla, brimstone, pimento, cantharides or Spanish flies, cassia, manna, amber, myrrh, &c. We hope and trust that the hemp of culture throughout the united kingdom will be attended to, as there is no shadow of doubt but it will amply repay the growers of it,—the most enormous price of this article in the London market at present being £105 per ton for clean Petersburgh hemp; and that imported from the East Indies of very inferior quality sells from £70 to £95 per ton. In our next report we expect to be able to give some account of the cargoes of Jamaica and Leeward Island fleets.

We cannot but suppose that the present dearth of silk in this country will operate as a premium to our provinces in India, and that they will exert themselves to supply our home consumption. This will tend to compensate the Company, in some degree, for its serious loss on piece goods, will furnish an increasing source of industry to our subjects whose interests we are bound to consider in every practicable case, and will also render Great Britain independent of continental caprice. Hereafter, when the tyrant of his dominions shall offer us a supply, may we be able to bid him "go whistle: we have enough, without your *kind* your *very kind* intentions."

PROPORTIONATE CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION OF SUGAR IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN FROM THE WEST INDIES: FROM 1781 TO 1808.

		Cwts.
1781 to 1785.		
Annual average importation into Great Britain		1,579,537
Deduct, exported to Ireland	157,217	
D° ... ... other parts	157,513	314,730
Remaining for consumption of Britain		1,264,807
Add, exported as above to Ireland		157,217
Remaining for consumption of the Empire ...		1,422,024
The above is exclusive of the small direct import into Ireland from West Indies.		
1802 and 1803, two years of Peace.		
Annual average importation into Great Britain		3,741,486
Deduct, export to Ireland	167,267	
D° ... ... other parts	1,702,758	1,870,025
Remaining for consumption of Britain		1,871,461
Add importation into Ireland direct	171,224	
Deduct, export from Ireland	1,666	
	169,558	
Add, exported to Ireland, as above	167,267	336,825
Remaining for consumption of the Empire...		2,208,286
1804 to 1807, four years of War.		
Annual average importation into Great Britain		3,473,488
Deduct, export to Ireland	174,166	
D° ... ... other parts	971,758	1,145,924
Remaining for consumption of Britain		2,327,564
Add, average annual importation into Ireland direct from West Indies, 1804 to 1806, (the return for 1807 not yet received) 135,390		
Deduct, export from Ireland 462		
	134,928	
Add, exported to Ireland, as above	174,166	309,094
Remaining for consumption of the Empire...		2,636,658
Year ending 5th January, 1808.		
Imported into G. Britain, from the old British West India islands	3,069,805	
D° conquered colonies, viz. Trinidad, Demerara, St. Lucia, Surinam, and Tobago 581,881		3,651,686
Deduct, export to Ireland 233,108		
D° ... ... other parts ...1,130,534		1,363,642
Remaining for the consumption of Britain ...		2,288,044
Add, exported to Ireland, as above		233,108
Remaining for consumption of Empire, exclusive of direct import into Ireland.....		2,521,152

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE STATEMENT.

	Annual average Importation into		Total Importation.	Average annual Exportation to Foreign Parts	Balance remaining for consumption of Great Britain and Ireland.	
	Gt. Britain.	Ireland.				
1781 to 1785	1,579,537	—	1,579,537	157,513	1,422,024	cwts.
1802 and 1803, 2 years of Peace	3,741,486	171,224	3,912,710	1,704,424	2,208,286	do
1804 to 1807, 4 years of War ...	3,473,488	135,390	3,608,878	972,220	2,636,658	do
To 5th Jan. 1808 — British islands 3,069,805						
Colonies 581,881	3,651,686	—	3,651,686	1,130,534	2,521,152	do

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

		Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
May	21	5s. 4d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 0d.	7s. 4d.
	28	5 4	5 6	6 6	6 2	7 6
June	4	5 6	5 8	6 0	6 0	7 0
	11	6 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

May	21	5	0	5	4	5	8	5	0	7	2
	28	4	10	5	0	6	0	5	8	7	0
June	4	5	0	5	4	6	0	5	8	6	8
	11	5	2	5	4	5	8	6	0	7	0

	St. James's.*				Whitechapel.*			
	Hay.		Straw.		Hay.		Straw.	
May 21	£6	14 0	£2	9 6	£6	12	£2	8 0
28	6	10 0	2	8 0	6	10	2	8 0
June 4	6	6 0	2	11 0	6	6	2	8 0
11	6	6 0	2	8 0	6	4	2	4 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.			Pockets.		
Kent	£4 4 to £5	15	Kent	£4 5 to £6	0
Sussex	4 4	4 16	Sussex	4 12	5 5
Essex	4 4	5 0	Farn.	6 0	10 0

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each — — —	23d.
Dressing Hides — — — — —	19
Crop Hides for cutting — — —	22
Flat Ordinary — — — — —	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, —	33
Ditto, 50 to 70 — — — —	39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 106s.; mottled, 116s.; curd, 120s.
Candles, per dozen, 13s. 6d.; moulds, 14s. 6d.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
May 21	42s. 6d. to 47s. 0d.		49s. 6d. to 52s. 0d.	
28	41 6	46 6	47 3	52 0
June 4	40 9	46 0	46 0	50 6
11	40 9	45 6	43 3	49 6

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
May 21	3s. 10d.	1s. 11d.	0s. 11½d.
28	3 10	1 11	0 11½
June 4	3 10	1 11	0 11½
11	4 0	2 0	1 0

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us.	36-1	Cadiz, eff. — —	41
Ditto at sight —	35-5	Bilboa — —	40½
Rotterdam, 2 us.	11-4	Palermo, per oz.	92
Hamburgh, 2½ us.	34-9	Leghorn — —	49½
Altona, — —	34-10	Genoa — —	45½
Paris, 1 day's date	23-16	Venice, ineff. —	52
Ditto, 2 us. —	24	Naples — —	42
Bordeaux —	24	Lisbon — —	60
Madrid, in paper —		Oporto — —	67
Ditto, eff. — —	41	Dublin per cent	11
Cadiz, in paper —		Cork — —	11¼

Agio B. of Holland, 5¼ per cent.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

May 21	5,406 quarters.	Average	73s.	4½d.
28	4,592 — — — —		75	0¾
June 4	9,401 — — — —		74	10½
11	5,304 — — — —		75	3½

FLOUR.

May 21	10,413 sacks.	Average	62s.	0½d.
28	12,442 — — — —		62	4¼
June 4	25,390 — — — —		62	5½
11	12,914 — — — —		65	1¾

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

May	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.	
21	51	64	55	29,80	35	Cloudy
22	60	62	54	,60	20	Showery
23	53	60	52	,72	19	Showery
24	54	65	52	,09	40	Fair
25	54	70	57	,89	52	Fair
26	57	64	57	,07	15	Showery
27	54	62	56	,87	10	Rain
28	57	63	51	30,12	47	Fair
29	54	66	50	,20	29	Cloudy
30	56	72	60	,18	47	Fair
31	60	74	55	29,88	46	Fair
June						
1	55	61	50	,89	38	Cloudy
2	50	67	49	30,02	47	Fair
3	53	68	52	29,81	41	Fair
4	56	67	51	,66	27	Showery
5	53	67	50	,69	52	Showery
6	49	58	50	,75	46	Cloudy
7	51	63	49	,85	35	Showery
8	54	64	51	,77	82	Fair
9	54	56	50	,68	0	Rain
10	52	59	52	,96	47	Cloudy
11	54	68	53	30,03	77	Fair
12	56	62	55	,20	52	Cloudy
13	56	70	61	,12	71	Fair
14	62	66	54	29,93	65	Fair
15	60	67	56	30,01	61	Fair
16	59	66	53	,12	62	Fair
17	56	63	60	,05	49	Cloudy
18	63	75	68	,08	66	Fair
19	67	76	66	,12	65	Fair
20	63	72	61	,06	65	Fair

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock, Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in June 1808, *at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Navigation, £980 to £1000 per share, with the half yearly divid. paying £40 per share per ann. clear.—Oxford Canal, £450 to £465 per share, the last half yearly divid. was £11 per share.—Grand Junction, £116 with the half yearly divid. of £2 per share—ditto Bonds, £90 for £100.—Ellesmere, £53 to 54. Kennet and Avon, new shares, £4 10 per share prem.—Ashby, £22 per share.—Globe insurance, £116 per cent.—West India Dock stock, £155 to £156 per cent. with the half year's div. of £5 per cent.—London Dock, £117 to £119, to £116½ per cent. ditto.

To Bengal, Madras, or China..... 7gs. *per cent.*
Ditto out and home..... 12gs.
Senegambia..... 10 gs.
Madeira..... 6 gs. ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands.... 8 gs. ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica..... 8 gs. ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back..... 20 gs.
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) } 7 gs.
Ditto (American ships)..... }
Malaga and places adjacent..... 8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... ditto
Lisbon and Oporto..... ——
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh .. ——
Brazil and South America..... 12 gs.
Carron, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen } 2gs.
Glasgow..... }
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... } 2½gs.
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 5 gs.
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ gs.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym..... 1½ gs.
Bristol Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. . 2 gs.
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1½ gs.
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey..... 2 gs.
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 2 gs.
Tonningen (neutrals)..... ——
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c..... 6 gs. ret. 3*l.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c..... 10 gs.
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore... 10 gs. ret. 5*l.*

Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships)... 5 gs
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... } 1½ gs.
Lisbon or Oporto..... ——
Gibraltar..... 8 gs. ret. 4*l.*
Madeira..... 6 gs. ret. 3*l.*
Jamaica or Leeward island..... 6 gs. ret. 3*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) } 6 gs.
Ditto..... (American ships).. }
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.
To London..... 4gs. ret. 2*l.*
Lisbon or Oporto..... ——
United States of America (Brit. ships) } 8gs. ret. 4*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships)..... }
West Indies..... 6 gs. ret. 3*l.*
Liverpool or Chester..... 20*s.*
The Baltic, to Yarmouth, Hull, &c. &c. ——
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c. ..... ——
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... } 6 gs. ret. £4
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands..... } 15 gs
To Lisbon or Oporto..... ——
To any one port in the Unit. Kingdom 10gs. ret. 5*l.*
Jamaica to U. States of America 10 gs. with ret.
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 12gs.
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd. 20 gs, ret. 10*l.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. 15 gs.
East Indies to London..... 12 gs.

Prices Current, June 20, 1808.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£3	18	0	to	4	10	0	Mahogany——— ft.	£0	1	3	£0	2	4
Ditto pearl.....	3	13	0		4	2	0	Oak plank, Dantz. —last	11	0	0	12	0	0
Barilla.....	3	10	0		4	6	0	Ditto American——		none				
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	2	0		1	3	0	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	31	0	0	31	13	0
Ditto Spanish.....	1	0	0		1	1	0	Ditto spermaceti —ton	95	0	0	96	10	0
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	4	10		0	5	0	Ditto whale ———	27	0	0	33	10	0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	19	10	0		22	0	0	Ditto Florence, ¼ chest	4	0	0	4	5	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	2	0		1	10	0	Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	19	0	1	0	0
Ditto East-India.....	0	3	3		0	6	0	Quicksilver ———lb.	0	4	7	0	4	9
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	5	15	0		6	0	0	Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	7	5	0	8	0	0
Ditto ordinary	3	5	0		4	5	0	Rice, Carolina ——	2	2	0	2	8	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	0		0	2	2	Ditto East-India ——	2	0	0	5	15	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	4¾		0	1	8	Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	4	6	0	5	6
Ditto Smyrna ...	0	1	4		0	1	6	Ditto Leeward I. ——	0	3	9	0	4	6
Ditto East-India	0	1	3		0	1	4	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	8	0	3	9	0
Currants, Zant.... cwt.	4	11	0		4	15	0	Shellack———	5	0	0	10	0	0
Deals, Dantz .... piece	2	12	0		2	15	0	Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.						
Ditto Petersburgh..H.		none				—		Silk, raw, Ditto ——						
Ditto Stockholm								Ditto China——		none				
Elephants' Teeth	30	10	0		35	0	0	Ditto Beng. novi						
——— Scrivell	18	0	0		24	0	0	Ditto Organzine						
Flax, Riga.....ton	95	0	0		100	0	0	Sugar, Jamaica——cwt.	3	4	0	4	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	90	0	0		95	0	0	East Indian —	3	4	0	4	15	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	5	10	0		7	10	0	Lumps———	5	3	0	5	10	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	3	0		1	5	0	Single Loaves——	4	15	0	5	12	0
Ditto English	0	9	6		0	14	0	Tallow, English ——cwt.	4	11	6			
Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt.	7	5	0		12	10	0	Ditto Russia, white —	4	8	0	4	10	0
Ditto Sandrach ..	8	8	0		9	0	0	Ditto———, yellow —	4	14	0	4	16	0
Ditto Tragacanth	24	10	0		26	0	0	Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	2	2	0	2	4	0
Ditto Seneca	5	0	0		5	10	0	Tin in blocks ———cwt.	5	18	0	0	0	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	105	0	0		0	0	0	Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	7¼	0	1	6
Ditto Petersburgh	104	0	0		105	0	0	Ditto Virginia———	0	0	7	0	1	1
Indigo, Caraccа .... lb.	0	4	6		0	11	6	Wax, Guinea ———cwt.	9	15	0	11	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	4	0		0	12	0	Whale-fins ———ton	26	10	0	28	0	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	15	0	0		16	0	0	Wine, Red port —pipe	75	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto Swedish	23	0	0		24	10	0	Ditto Lisbon ———	85	0	0	95	0	0
Ditto Norway	24	0	0		25	0	0	Ditto Madeira ———	84	0	0	125	0	0
Ditto Archangel.....	26	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Vidonia ———	70	0	0	85	0	0
Lead in pigs———fod.	28	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Calcavella ——	90	0	0	100	0	0
Ditto red ——— ton	26	0	0		27	0	0	Ditto Sherry — butt	80	0	0	98	0	0
Ditto white———	42	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Mountain ——	65	0	0	80	0	0
Logwood chips —— ton	11	0	0		12	5	0	Ditto Claret——hogs.	55	0	0	95	0	0
Madder, Duch crop—cwt	5	18	0		6	5	0	Yarn, Mohair———lb.	0	4	6	0	8	10

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, JUNE, 1808.—Grand Total, 903.

	Of the line.	50 to 24.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-bgs.	Total.
In Commission	154	25	174	229	218	800
Building	50	—	—	—	—	50
In Ordinary.....	53	—	—	—	—	53

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th MAY, to 20th JUNE, 1808.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol. Short Anns.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Exched. Bills.	3½ d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
																					£ s. d.				
May 21	239½	67¼	68	84¾		99¾	18½				66	7⅞	178		2 4						5 7 P		69⅛		
23	—	67¼	67¾	84¾		99¾	18½				66⅛	7⅞	178		3 4p						6 8 P		67⅞		
24	—	67¼	67¾	84⅞		99⅜	18⅛				66	7⅞	177		3 3p						6 8 P		69⅛		
25	—	67⅛	68	84⅞		100	18⅛				66	7⅞	176¾		3 2p	73					6 8 P		69⅛		
26	—	—	—	—		—	—				—	—	—		2p1	73¼					—		—		
27	—	68	68	84⅝		100	18⅛				66¼	7⅛	176¾		p1p1d						6 9 P		69⅛		
28	—	67⅞	67⅞	82⅞		99⅜	18⅛				66	7⅛	—		—						7 6 7p		69⅛		
30	—	—	—	—		—	—				—	—	178		1d par						3 6 4 P		68⅛		
31	239	67⅛	67⅞	82⅞		100⅛	18⅛				66¼	7⅛	178		par 1p						2 6 4 P		69⅛		
June 1	239	67⅛	68⅛	84⅜		100⅛	18⅛			3 2¼p	66¼	7⅛	178		par 1p						2 6 4 P		69⅛		
2	—	67⅜	68⅛	84⅜		100	18⅜			3 2¼p	67⅛	7⅛	178½		1d 1p						3 6 P		69⅛		
3	—	67⅜	68⅛	85⅛		—	18⅜			3 2¼p	67⅛	7⅛	—		—						—		70		
4	—	—	—	—		—	—			—	—	—	—		—						—		—		
6	—	—	—	—		—	—			—	—	—	—		—						—		—		
7	—	—	—	—		—	—			—	—	—	—		—						—		—		
8	243	69	69⅛	85⅞		100⅛	19			4¼p	68	7⅛	—		par 1p						3 6 5 P		70⅛		
9	242½	69⅛	69⅛	86		100⅛	19⅛			4¼p	67⅞	7⅛	—		par 1d 1p						3 6 P		70⅛		
10	—	69	69	85⅞		100⅛	19			4p	67⅞	7⅛	—		par 1p						4 7 P		70⅛		
11	—	—	—	—		—	—			—	—	—	—		—						—		—		
13	—	68⅛	68⅛	85⅞		100⅛	18⅞			3¾p	67⅞	7⅛	—		par 1p						4 7 P		70⅛		
14	242½	69⅛	68⅛	85⅝		100⅛	18⅞			3¾ P	67⅞	7⅛	—		1p par						3 6 P		70⅛		
15	239	67⅜	68⅛	84⅞		100⅛	18⅞			3¾ P	66¼	¾	178		1p 1p						2 6 4 P		69⅛		
16	—	69⅛	68¼	86		—	18⅞			3¾	67⅞	—	—		1p 1d						4 7 P		70⅛		
17	239	69⅛	68⅛	85⅛		100⅛	18⅞			4⅛	67¾	—	—		1p						3 6 P		70⅛		
18	239½	—	68¼	85⅛		100⅛	19			—	67¾	—	—		par 1p						—		70⅛		
20	240	69⅛	68⅞	85⅞		100⅛	19⅛			—	67⅞	—	—		par 1p						3 6 p21		70⅛		